

122-9



T W O  
HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS  
OF THE MAKING  
NEW FOREST in *Hampshire*,  
By King *William the Conqueror* ;  
A N D  
RICHMOND NEW PARK in *Surry*,  
By King *Charles the First*.

CONTAINING,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I.  | II.   |
| An Enquiry into the Origin of <i>Forests</i> ,<br><i>Chaces</i> , <i>Purlieus</i> , <i>Warrens</i> , and<br><i>Parks</i> , and the cruel and unjust<br>Laws that were first made for the<br>Government of those Places. | The History of the Opposition that<br>was raised against making the <i>Park</i> ,<br>and the Troubles that immediately<br>ensued. Extracted from Lord <i>Clarendon</i><br>and other Historians. |
| Some Account of the Reigns of the<br>Kings, from <i>William I.</i> to <i>Edward I.</i><br>so far as relates to Forest Laws,<br>and that of obtaining the two Great<br>Charters.   | An Account of the Privileges the Sub-<br>jects enjoy'd after the <i>Park</i> was<br>made, to the Time of putting in<br>Execution certain Measures for<br>shutting it up.                        |

Address'd to the CITIZENS of *London*.  
And adorned with a VIEW of *Richmond PARK*.

*Unless Corruption first deject the Pride*  
*And guardian Vigour of the Free-born Soul,*  
*All crude Attempts of Violence are vain :*  
*For firm within, and while at Heart untouch'd,*  
*Ne'er yet by Force was FREEDOM overcome.* THOMPSON.

L O N D O N :  
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(Price One Shilling.)



To the Right Honourable  
*Francis Cockayne, Esq; L<sup>d</sup> Mayor,*  
T H E  
COURT of ALDERMEN,  
A N D  
COMMON COUNCIL  
Of the CITY of *L O N D O N.*

GENTLEMEN,



S these HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS show in some measure the Struggles that have been made from time to time by our Ancestors, in Support of the glorious Cause of Liberty, and as the Citizens of *London* have, in the most difficult Times, particularly distinguished themselves therein — I am embold'ned to hope you will pardon the  
Freedom

0 102

Freedom I have taken in inscribing this  
small Collection to You.

That the Trade and Navigation of  
the City of *London* may continue and  
prosper, is the ardent Wish of,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,


Richmond,  
Jan. 21.  
1751.

The COMPILER.



A N  
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
OF MAKING

*New Forest in Hampshire, &c.*

 NOTHING has ever been more disagreeable to the *English* Nation, than the laying any Restraint on their natural Liberty, or the depriving them of Rights or Privileges, to which they claim a Title, either from *Law*, *Prescription*, or *Custom*.

It is certain that nothing can be more detrimental to a Nation than that of committing the Care and Government of Forests, Parks, &c. to Persons who do not rightly consider the true Interest of the Public, especially when they lie contiguous to Towns; for from thence spring many Evils obvious to all that live near those Places. The great Complaints that have been made for some time against many who have got into their Hands the Government of Parks, &c. touching their denying the Subjects the Privileges they before enjoyed, both in respect to Hunting and a free Passage thro' some of those Places — give Rise to the following Enquiry into the Origin of Forests, Parks, &c. the cruel and unjust Laws that have been made, by some of our arbitrary Princes, relating to the Government thereof, and by what Ways and Means *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, and *Richmond New Park* in *Surry*, were made, (tho' greatly oppos'd by the People) the one by *William* called *the Conqueror*, and the other by King *Charles the First*.

Mr. *Manwood*, who wrote a Treatise intitl'd *The Law*  
B of

of the Forest, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, speaking of the Antiquity of Forests in general, thus remarks: " That it appears from sundry antient Histories, as in *Concordantia Historiarum*, and others, that Forests have been always in this Realm from the first Time that the same was inhabited, and was generally accounted a Franchise of such noble and princely Pleasure, that it is incident only to the Crown and royal Dignity of a Prince, and for that Reason there have been particular Laws relating to Forests, which however were very little known until King Canutus's Time, about 1016, who, taking great Delight in Forests, did establish certain Laws and Customs for the better Government of his Forests.† And also it appeareth in the Book of *St. Edward the Confessor*, " which

† I. A Forest is a certain Territory, or Circuit of woody Grounds and Pastures, known in its Bounds and Privileges for the peaceable Abode of Wild Beasts and Fowls of Forest, Chase, and Warren, to be under the King's Protection for his princely Delight, replenished with Beasts of Venary or Chase, and great Covert of Vert. *Manwood* gives us the particular Laws, Privileges and Officers belonging to Forests, which are of so great Antiquity in England, as Mr. *Jacob* says, that no Record or History makes any Mention of their first Erections, save that of *New-Forest* and *Hampton-Court* erected by Henry VIII. But *Polidore Virgil*, in his Book *de Inventoribus Rerum*, saith, that Forests, Parks, and Warrens, were first made by *Fulvius Herpinus*; which was before the Birth of Christ.—Still, tho' the King may erect a Forest in his own Ground or Waste, Sir *Edward Coke*, in

his 4th *Inst.* p. 300, informs us, that the King may not do it in the Ground of other Persons without their Consent and Agreements for that Purpose, which ought to be confirmed by Act of Parliament. *Crompt.* in his *Jurisdic.* fol. 148, says, a Forest cannot be in the Hands of a Subject, but it forthwith loseth its Name, and becomes a Chase; but, fol. 197, he says, a Subject may be Lord or Owner of a Forest; which, tho' it seems a Contradiction, yet both Sayings are in some sort true; for the King may give or alienate a Forest to a Subject, so as when it is once in a Subject's Hands, it loseth the Property of a Forest, because the Courts called the Justice-Seat, &c. do forthwith vanish; none being able to make a Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest but the King. Yet it may be granted in so large a Manner, as there may be Attachments, Swaincote, &c. and a Court equivalent to a Justice-Seat.

" which Book is the very Root and original Ground of all the antient Laws of England, that the same King Edward the Confessor did confirm the Laws made by King Canutus the Dane."

Mr. *Carte*, as well as all other our Historians, who have spoke of Hunting, agree, that it has always been much used both by the Britons and Saxons, and that they carefully preserved every Convenience in their Power to gratify their Desire therein; for at that Time the whole Country was near full of all Sorts of Game; for the Britons lived in a wild way, moving from Place to Place with their Flocks and Herds, never troubling themselves with inclosing and improving Lands, but used them in common, as well for their Diversion of Hunting,

Seat. *Manwood*, Part II. C. 3. 4.

It is said that, besides the *New Forest*, there are 68 other Forests in England, and thirteen Chases. The four principal Forests are, *New Forest* on the Sea, *Shirewood Forest* on the Trent, *Dean Forest* on the Severn, and *Windsor Forest* on the Thames. Every Forest is a Chase, but every Chase is not a Forest. *Wood. Inst.* p. 207, tells us, It is not lawful to make a Chase, Park or Warren, without License under the Broad Seal. A Chase is governed by the Common-Law, says Sir *Edward Coke*, and such as were never Forests, cannot have any Purlieu.

II. Purlieu is a Place entire or exempt from the Forest, and contains such Grounds as Henry II, Richard II, or K. John, added to Forests over other Mens' Grounds; and were disforested by Force of the Statute of Charter Forest, C. 1. 3.

Notwithstanding the Purlieu is exempt from the Forest, yet the

Purlieu-Man is in some Cases restrained, as *Nelson* affirms; for he must not hunt in his own Purlieu in the Night, nor on a Sunday, nor in the Defence Month, nor oftener than three Days in a Week, nor with any other Company than his own Servants, nor 40 Days before and after the King's Hunting: He must not forestall or hunt Deer out of Season. All which *Nelson* says, has been taken for Law ever since Purlieus were first made.

III. A Chase, in its general Signification, is a great quantity of woody Ground, lying open and privileged for wild Beasts and wild Fowl; such as Buck, Doe, Fox, &c. and, in common and legal Sense, to all the Beasts of the Forest. 1 *Inst.* 223. A Chase differs from a Forest in this, because it may be in the Hands of a Subject, which a Forest, in its proper and true Nature, cannot; and from a Park, for it is not inclosed, has a greater Compass,

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Hunting, as that of feeding their Cattle in the Manner Nature offered them.

After the Enclosure of the fertile Lands by the Saxons, the wild Beasts, naturally avoiding Neighbours from whom they dreaded and felt Harm, fled into the woody and desert Tracts, where they found Shelter, and met with less Disturbance in their Feedings; and these coming to be filled with great Plenty of all Sorts of Game, formed all those Extents of Ground which were afterwards called *Forests*. These having never been disposed of in the Distribution of Lands among the Saxons, and having no certain Proprietor, were all deemed to belong to the Crown; for the same Reason that all Wrecks at Sea and Escheats of Lands, for which no Heir or Owner appeared, were reputed to be so vested.

pass of Groupd, more variety of Game and Officers. It is, in short, of a middle Nature, between a Forest and a Park, being commonly less than a Forest, and not endowed with so many Liberties, as holding Courts, &c. but one may have a Chase within a Forest, and if he kill or hunt any Stag or Red Deer, or other Beasts of a Forest, he is finable. 1 *Jones's Rep.* 27 S.

IV. *Warren* is a Franchise or Liberty by Grant of the King, or Prescription for Preservation of Beasts, as Hares, Conies, &c. Fowls, as Partridge, &c. A Free Warren may lie open, and one may have a Warren in another Man's Land. *Nelson.*

V. A Park *Manwood* describes to be a Place of Privilege for Beasts of Venary, and other wild Beasts of the Forest and of the Chase; and differs from a Chase or Warren, in that it must be enclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, 'tis a good Cause of Seizure into the King's Hands as a thing forfeited, as a free Chase is if it be enclosed. Besides, the Owner cannot have an Action against such as hunt in his Park if it lies open; and it is said, there is above seven hundred Parks in England.

Mr. *Otway* in one of his Plays, thus prettily describes the Deer in a Park:

See where the Deer trot after one another,  
Male, Female, Father, Daughter, Mother, Son,  
Brother and Sister, mingled all together;  
No Discontent they know, but in delightful  
Wildness and Freedom, lusty Health and Innocence,  
Enjoy their Portion. If they see a Man,  
How will they turn together all, and gaze  
Upon the Monster.

( 7 )

vested. This Right was never disputed; but our Saxon Kings only made use of it for their Pleasure, never offering, 'till the Time of the Usurper *Harold*, to restrain (except only as to their own Deer) either the Nobility or Gentry, bordering on the Forests, from taking the Diversion of Hunting in them, and amusing themselves in the Quest of the Superfluity of that Game, which it was their Interest, and necessary for their Sport, to preserve: Or the Farmers, in adjoining Villages, from using the Herbage thereof for the Pasture of their Cattle.

1066. *William* the Conqueror himself took much Delight in Hunting, and had such a Fury for gratifying that Passion, that he reserved all Hunting and Sporting in his Forests to himself, or to such as he thought proper to indulge: For he denied his Norman Barons a Liberty which the Saxon Nobility had always enjoyed. And if it happened that any Offenders did enter into those privileged Places, and did any Trespas therein, they were punished at the King's Will and Pleasure, and not by any Law certain.

This Conqueror was more merciful to Beasts than to Mankind; for he commanded that none should presume to hunt, or otherwise catch or destroy his Deer (as he called them) under the Penalty of greivous pecuniary Mulcts, and other severe Punishments, as being blinded, &c. "And (as Mr. *Holingshead* speaks) to "bring the greater Number of Men in Danger of "these his penal Laws, he contrived to increase his "Deer, and enlarge the Precincts of his Forests that "Men might be provoked to kill them in Defence of "their Corn and Pastures, and to be liable to the "foresaid Mulcts."

*Carte*, upon this, says, "That if we consider the "new Laws, ever unknown before in this Nation, and "very different from the Mildness of the Saxon Government, which he instituted upon this Occasion; " (the

“ (the killing of a Deer being punished with putting  
 “ out the Eyes of the Guilty, and a like Prohibition  
 “ issued with Regard to Hares as well as wild Boars)  
 “ we shall be at a Loss whether to ascribe them to the  
 “ Imperiousness of the *Conqueror's* Nature, to his in-  
 “ ordinate Passion for Hunting, or to the Avarice of  
 “ his Temper, which the excessive Fines, appearing  
 “ vastly to outweigh either the Offence or the Damage.  
 “ imposed upon Trespasses committed within the Fo-  
 “ rests, seemed calculated to gratify.”

Both before and after the *Conqueror* had thus treated his *Norman* and *English* Subjects, he formed another Project, which was still more injurious to his People, and that was (though he had several large Forests) the making a *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, which Project he immediately put in Execution, an Account of which almost unheard-of Cruelty I shall relate, from some of our Historians who have wrote concerning this unjust Act. “ *The Conqueror* knew, (says one of them) that  
 “ the *English* took much Delight in Hunting; no-  
 “ thing could more displease them than to be  
 “ abridged of that Liberty, which, with their Estates,  
 “ he took away; in short, this Prince's Passion for  
 “ making this new Forest was such, that he depopu-  
 “ lated above 30 Miles of the Country in *Hampshire*,  
 “ turning out all the Inhabitants, destroying the  
 “ Houses, Gardens, and even Churches, which stood  
 “ in that Tract of Land, in order to make it a Desert  
 “ fit for the Habitation of wild Beasts, and gave it the  
 “ Name of the *New Forest*,” — which it retains to this  
 Day, tho' it is near 700 Years old; with this Addition  
 however, that it remains to Posterity a Monument of the  
 Cruelty, Injustice, and Tyranny of this *Norman* Prince;  
 for the Country was, before he turned it into a Forest,  
 well inhabited, having many Villages and Towns, to  
 which belonged 36 Mother Churches, all which he de-  
 stroyed, turning the poor Inhabitants to seek themselves  
 Habitations where they could find them.

Walter

*Walter Mapes*, who lived in the next Age, makes  
 this historical Reflection upon this Deed of *the Con-  
 queror*. “ He took away much Land from God and  
 “ Men, and converted it to the Use of wild Beasts  
 “ and the Sport of Dogs, demolishing 36 Mother  
 “ Churches, and driving away the Inhabitants of as  
 “ many Towns and Villages.”

Mr. *Cambden* thinks, that this Forest was something  
 above 30 Miles in Compass, and that it was great  
 Cruelty in *William* to destroy the Churches and Dwel-  
 lings of so great an Extent; but he comes far short of  
 the Truth; for the Ground the King afforested was  
 not much less in Compass (as other Authors have af-  
 firmed) than 50 Miles. From his Care and Provision  
 for Beasts, *the Conqueror* was by some called the Father  
 of wild Beasts; and by others it was said of him, it was  
 better to have been his Stag than his Subject.

And all Historians agree, “ That, no Circumstance  
 “ of the *Norman Conqueror's*, or rather Tyrant's Reign,  
 “ rendered him so odious to his new Subjects, as his  
 “ having thus arbitrarily taken so vast a Tract of Land  
 “ in a fertile and well inhabited Country to form this  
 “ his Forest; for one would have thought that the  
 “ Devastation he had before made by his former Sei-  
 “ zures, that he had no Occasion to make a *New Fo-  
 rest*.” But, says one of our Historians, “ He had a  
 “ greater Design than to enlarge his Sports, for it  
 “ was rather believed that he did it to make it more  
 “ easy for his *Normans* to pass into *England*, in case of  
 “ any new Troubles, in regard the *New Forest* lies  
 “ opposite to *Normandy*.” But others were of Opi-  
 nion, he did this Act to enable him to raise Money  
 by Methods very unjust.

Mr. *Carte*, on the other Hand, thinks, “ That, if the  
 “ Forest had been made for the political Reason assign'd,  
 “ it ought to have been made earlier in his Reign than is  
 “ generally supposed, before *England* was entirely sub-  
 “ dued; and all this to be done towards the latter End

C

“ of



“ of his Reign, when (as the *Saxon Chronicles* insinuate)  
 “ he was absolute Master of the Kingdom, and the No-  
 “ bility ruin’d, banish’d, or destroy’d ; all which was  
 “ effected in his first five Years ; a Space of Time full  
 “ of Troubles and Difficulties. Yet, whenever it was  
 “ that he made this Forest, Historians have generally  
 “ placed it at the latter End of his Reign, tho’ per-  
 “ haps their Reason for doing so might be, because his  
 “ *Forest Laws* were about that Time published.

Mr. Pope thus elegantly describes part of the Con-  
 queror’s Actions, in his *Windsor Forest*, a Poem :

— The Land appear’d in Ages past,  
 A dreary Desert and a gloomy Waste,  
 To savage Beasts and \*savage Laws a Prey,  
 And Kings more furious and severe than they ;  
 Who claim’d the Skies, dispeopled Air and Floods,  
 The lonely Lords of empty Wilds and Woods :  
 Cities laid Waste, they storm’d the Dens and Caves,  
 (For wiser Brutes were backward to be Slaves.)  
 What could be free, when lawless Beasts obey’d,  
 And ev’n the Elements a Tyrant sway’d ?  
 In vain kind Seasons swell’d the teeming Grain,  
 Soft Show’rs distill’d, and Suns grew warm in vain ;  
 The Swain with Tears his frustrate Labour yields,  
 And famish’d dies amidst his ripen’d Fields.  
 What Wonder then, a Beast or Subject slain  
 Were equal Crimes in a despotic Reign ?  
 Both, doom’d alike, for sportive Tyrants bled,  
 But that the Subject starv’d, the Beast was fed.  
 Proud Nimrod first the bloody Chace began,  
 A mighty Hunter, and his Prey was Man :  
 Our haughty Norman boasts that barb’rous Name,  
 And makes his trembling Slaves the royal Game.  
 The § Fields are ravish’d from th’ industrious Swains,  
 From Men their Cities, and from Gods their Fanes :

The

\* Forest Laws.

§ Alluding to the new Forest, and the Tyrannies exercis’d there  
 by William the First.

The levell’d Towns with Weeds lie cover’d o’er ;  
 The hollow Winds thro’ naked Temples roar ;  
 Round broken Columns clasping Ivy twin’d ;  
 O’er Heaps of Ruin stalk’d the stately Hind ;  
 The Fox obscene to gaping Tombs retires,  
 And savage Howlings fill the sacred Quires.  
 Aw’d by his Nobles, by his Commons curst,  
 Th’ Oppressor rul’d tyrannic where he durst,  
 Stretch’d o’er the Poor and Church his iron Rod,  
 And serv’d alike his Vassals and his God.  
 Whom ev’n the Saxon† spar’d, and bloody Dane,  
 The wanton Victims of his Sport remain.  
 But see, the Man who spacious Regions gave  
 A Waste for Beasts, himself deny’d a Grave !  
 Stretch’d on the Lawn, his second Hope survey,  
 At once the Chaser, and at once the Prey :  
 Lo Rufus, tugging at the deadly Dart,  
 Bleeds in the Forest, like a wounded Hart.

As to the Conqueror, he had not much Pleasure in  
 this his New Forest, for, during almost his whole  
 Reign, Commotions and Troubles were rais’d against  
 him, both in Normandy and England : The first by his  
 C 2 Son

† Mr. Somerville, in his *Chace*, Voice to call forth and cheer the  
 a Poem, says, The Conqueror Hounds for the Chace : Which he  
 taught the Saxons with Horn and thus poetically relates,

— In this Isle remote  
 Our painted Ancestors were slow to learn,  
 To Arms devote, of the politer Arts  
 Nor skill’d nor studious ; ’till from Neustria’s Coasts  
 Victorious William, to more decent Rules  
 Subdu’d our Saxon Fathers, taught to speak  
 The proper Dialect, with Horn and Voice  
 To cheer the busy Hound, whose well-known Cry  
 His list’ning Peers approve with joint Acclaim.  
 From him successive Huntsmen learn’d to join  
 In bloody social Leagues, the Multitude  
 Dispers’d, to seize, to sort their various Tribes,  
 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the Pack.

Son *Robert*, and the latter was owing to his tyrannical Government of his *English* Subjects: And at his Death, *September* the 9th, 1087, his \*Corpse was deny'd a Burial 'till the Ground was paid for where he was interr'd.

*Eckard*, in his Character of this Prince, says, "He was a Promoter of Learning, and all that was great;" then speaks of his Justice, Piety, and Generosity.

But *Salmon* examines into *Eckard*'s fine Character of this Prince, as follows: "We find him not only disposing of all Posts of Honour and Profit among his *Normans*, but dividing the very Estates of the *English* among them; and what will remain as an eternal Badge of his Tyranny, and the Slavery of the *English*, it was he who instituted the *Curfeu-Bell*, and condemned them to live without Fire and Candle after Eight in the Evening: And notwithstanding his Oath to observe the *Confessor*'s Laws, that he introduced the *Norman*'s Laws, Language, and Forms of Pleading, are Facts not to be disputed; and that

"terrible

\* An old *English* Poet thus describes this King's Actions:

*Like a Wood-Lion (his own Word) did fare  
Against the English, whom he did not spare;  
Or Young, or Old, that were of Worth or Place;  
And for the rest, he yok'd with Bondage base.*

*And as he toil'd the Land with this Unrest,  
So tasted he his Share of Misery,  
Robert rebels (a Bird of his own Nest),  
The Normans break forth into Mutiny,  
The oppressed English hatch Conspiracy;  
Always in foreign Brawls, or civil Strife,  
And so wastes forth a wretched weary Life.*

*Nay, Death, the Period-maker of all Moan,  
Even against Nature follows him with Spight;  
The mighty Prince, by Thousands waited on,  
Being dead, is left alone, forsaken quite;  
No Son, no Friend, to do him his last Rite:  
None that vouchsaf'd to give him Burial;  
But unregarded lay, despis'd by all.*

Nay

"terrible Waste and Destruction he caused for three-score Miles together in the *North* of *England*, and upon the *Sea Coasts*, whereby great Part of *England* remained uncultivated and uninhabited for upwards of nine Years, are no great Arguments of a merciful Disposition: Nay, that these Actions proceeded rather from a barbarous and savage Temper, inur'd to Rapine and Devastation, than from any just Fears, fully appears. And strange it is that our Historians, who so much celebrate his Virtue and Piety, should furnish us with no Instances of Remorse, no Satisfaction ever offered for all these repeated Acts of Impiety, Injustice and Oppression, if he was really that pious Prince they make him. But the Fortunate are ever favourably dealt with: Power and Success, in the Opinion of the Vulgar, supply the Place of every Virtue; nay, there is no such Thing, in their Opinion as Virtue in Distress. Arms, and the glittering Pageantry of Empire, attract the Eyes and Devotion of the People. Meekness, Temperance, Fortitude, and other humble Virtues, pass silently unregarded: Sacred Writ, indeed, says, *Greater is he that rules his Spirit, than he who takes a City.* But which of our prophane Historians are of that Mind? Their Encomiums are generally reserved for

"some

*Nay more, the Ground where he should be interr'd,  
Anselme, yet farther (his dead Bones to fright)  
Claimed as his own (a Thing scarce ever heard)  
And for the Prince, there dead, by lawless Might,  
Had warn'd him out of that which was his Right.  
On God's Behalf he did forbid them all,  
Within his Earth to give him Burial.*

*Nor would he cease the Challenge he had made;  
Nor yet durst they his Corpse inter therein,  
Untill a Sum of Money was defray'd,  
With which they paid their Ransom for their Sin;  
So much ado had the great Prince to win,  
That which none doth the poorest Wretch deny,  
A Bed of Peace where his dead Bones might lie.*



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" some mighty Monarch, some valiant General or illustrious Hero, as they stile 'em; many of whom, when look'd on with an impartial Eye, appear to be the greatest Plagues and Destroyers of Mankind."

—In short, this last Character seems to be true and genuine, and that Mr. *Echard* and his Coadjutors were greatly out in their florid and smooth Description of this rough *Norman* Prince.

1087. *William Rufus* succeeded his Father, and is recorded in History for the Severity of his Proceedings against all that hunted in his Forests; inflicting even Death upon such as killed a Stag or a Buck therein, without any other Law than that of his own Will. But mark the End of this Prince.

He lost his Life in the *New Forest* \* his Father had made, (and where *Richard* his Nephew, a natural Son of Duke *Robert*, had a little before been killed) owing to the following Accident:

Sir *Walter Tyrrell*, a *French* Knight born at *Pontoise*, came over to *England*; and, being introduced to the King, was kindly received. This Gentleman being reputed an excellent Archer, *William* took him out a hunting with him in the *New Forest*; and a Priest bringing six Arrows, he gave two of them to Sir *Walter*, who kept close by the King. For some Time, towards Sun-set, they were alone, when the King alighted to wait the coming-up of his Courtiers who were dispersed up and down the Forest. In the interim a Stag passing by, the King shot at him, gave him a slight Wound, and quitting his Stand followed the Deer to see whether it would drop, holding up his Hand before his

\* *Stow* and other Historians affirm, " That Divine Vengeance pursued the Conqueror for his cruel and unreasonable Act, and punished his Sin in the Place it was committed. And if nothing falls out by meer Chance, but Providence orders or permits all Things, who can condemn the Censure, considering what afterwards befel the Conqueror's Family?"

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his Eyes to guard them from the Sun, which chanced to shine full in his Face, so that he was too intent to mind any other Object. Soon after, another Stag passing by, Sir *Walter* shot at it, and whether the Arrow grazed on its Back, or on a Tree, \* is not known; but it struck the King with so much Force in the Breast, that, without speaking a Word, he dropped down dead. § Upon this *Tyrrel* made off directly, and soon got over into *Normandy*; from thence he set out for *Jerusalem*, where he intended to have spent the Remainder of his Days, but in his Way thither died.

As to the King's Body, it was found by some Country Persons as they were passing through the Forest, who made no more to do than to lay it cross an Horse, and carried it to *Winchester*, where it was buried the next Day in the Cathedral under the Tower, without any great Matter of Ceremony, and, contrary to the Custom in those Days, without the Distribution of any Alms, or the tolling of a Bell; in short, few of his Subjects lamented his Death, upon Account of his putting what he called his *Forest Laws* into such severe Execution; and what was still more strange, scarce any of his Courtiers attended his Funeral.

Besides these Princes that I have mentioned to have lost their Lives in this *New Forest*, *Henry*, another of *William the Conqueror's* near Relations met with the like Fate. As this Prince was sporting in the

\* The Author of the *Travels thro' England* says, " That they shew the Tree on which the Arrow glanced to this Day. In King *Charles II*'s Time, it was ordered to be surrounded with a Pale; but great Part of the Paling is down with Age, and whether the Tree be really so old, or not, is to me a great Question, the Action being above 600 Years ago."

§ *Leland* writes, " That the Place where *William Rufus* was killed was called *Thorougham*, and that a Chapel was built there. In this Forest are nine Walks, and so many Keepers. It has a Lord Warden, two Rangers, and a Bow-Bearer; and the Office of Lord Warden antiently belonged to the Earl of *Arundel* by Inheritance."

the Forest, and eagerly pursuing his Game, he was struck by a Bough into his Jaws, and so entangled in it that he, like *Abfalom*, was hanged there 'till he died. *Stow* expresses the Disaster that attended this unhappy Prince thus: "As he rode through the Woods on Horseback, he was hanged by the Chaps upon the Bough of a Tree"

1100. Henry I. succeeded *William Rufus* on the 2d of *August*. This Prince was no sooner placed on the Throne, than he shew'd his Intention of acting as arbitrary as his two Predecessors; which appear'd by his prosecuting, with the utmost Severity, those who dared to hunt in his Forests.† However, Death at last

†The *New Forest* continu'd in the same Condition to the End of the last Century, without any apparent Sign of making use of it for any other Purpose, until after the Accession of her late Majesty *Q. Anne* to the Throne, when a great Number of *Palatines* came over to *England*, who, as it was said, fled their Country upon Account of their Religion, when a Proposal was made to the late Lord Treasurer *Godolphin*, and the other Ministers, to settle those unhappy People in the *New Forest*.

The Author of the *Travels thro' England* thus relates the Matter: "I cannot omit mentioning here a Proposal made some Years ago to the Ld. Treasurer *Godolphin*, for re-peopling this Forest, which I can be more particular in than any other Man, because I had the Honour to draw up the Scheme, and argue it before that noble Lord, and some others, who were principally concerned at that Time

" in bringing over, or rather providing for, when they were come over, the poor Inhabitants of the *Palatinate*; a Thing in itself commendable, but, as it was managed, made of no Benefit to *England*, and miserable to those poor People.

" Some Persons being ordered by the noble Lord above mentioned, to consider of Measures how the said poor People should be provided for without Injury to the Public; the Answer was grounded upon this Maxim, That the Number of Inhabitants is the Wealth and Strength of a Kingdom; provided those Inhabitants were honest and industrious, and applied themselves to live by their Labour, in whatsoever Trades or Employments they were bred to. In the next Place it was enquired what they were brought up to? It was answered, there are Husbandmen and Artificers of

" all

last put it out of his Power to do any more Injury to his Subjects. And to this Prince

1035. *Stephen* succeeded, after some Contest, on the 2d of *Dec.* and reigned to the Year 1054. During his Reign, he not only forbore putting his Predecessors *Forest Laws* into Execution; but, on the contrary, abrogated all the Laws relating to Hunting; and granted his Subjects a very advantageous Charter, whereby he acknowledged, that he possessed his Crown by

" all Sorts among them; upon which *New Forest* in Hampshire was singled out to be the Place.

" Here it was proposed to draw a great Square Line, containing 4000 Acres of Land, marking out two large Highways, or Roads, thro' the Centre, crossing both Ways, so that there should be 1000 Acres in each Division, exclusive of the Land contained in the said Cross-Roads.

" Then it was proposed to single out Twenty Men and their Families, who should be recommended as honest industrious Men, expert in, or at least capable of, being instructed in Husbandry, curing and cultivating of Land, breeding and feeding Cattle, &c. To each of these should be parcelled out, in equal Distributions, 200 Acres of this Land; so that the whole 4000 Acres should be fully distributed to the said 20 Families, for which they should have no Rent to pay, and be liable to no Taxes, but such as providing for their own Sick and Poor, repairing their own

" Roads, &c. This Exemption from Rent and Taxes to continue for 20 Years, and then to pay each 50 *l.* a Year to the Crown.

" To each of these Families, whom I would now call Farmers, it was proposed to advance 200 *l.* in ready Money, as a Stock to set them to Work, to furnish them with Cattle, Horses, Cows, Hogs, &c. and to hire and pay Labourers to inclose, clear and cure the Land; which it was supposed the first Year could not be so much to their Advantage, as afterwards; allowing them Timber out of the Forest to build themselves Houses and Barns, Sheds and Offices, as they should have Occasion; also for Carts, Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows, and the like necessary Things.

" Thus twenty Families would be immediately supply'd and provided for; for there would be no Doubt but these Families, with so much Land given them gratis, and so much Money to work with, would live very well; and these 20 Farmers would, by the Consequence

D

by no other Tenure than the Election of the People, and of the Clergy; and withal confirmed the Prerogatives of the Church.

1054. *Henry II.* succeeded *Stephen* on the Throne, the 25th of Oct.; the most Part of whose Reign was spent in foreign War, and a long Controversy with *Thomas of Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; so that this Prince had little or no Time to spare to look into the Affairs of his Forests.

1189.

" quence of their own Settlements, provide for and employ such a Proportion of others of their own People, that the whole Number of Palatines would have been provided for had there been many more than there were, and that without being any Burden upon, or Injury to, the People of *England*; on the contrary, there would have been an Advantage, and an Addition of Wealth and Strength to the Nation, and to the County in Particular, where they should be thus seated.

" This was the Scheme for settling the *Palatines*, by which Means 20 Families of Farmers, handsomely set up and supported, would lay a Foundation for 6 or 700 of the rest of their People; and as the Land in *New Forest* is undoubtedly good, and capable of Improvement by such Cultivation, so other Wastes in *England* are to be found as fruitful as that; and twenty such Villages might have been erected, the poor Strangers maintained, and the Nation evidently be bettered by it.

" As to the Money to be advanced, which in the Case of 20 such Settlements at 4000 *l.* each, would be 80,000 *l.* two Things would have been answered by the Execution of this Scheme, viz.

" I. That the annual Rent to be received for all those Lands, after 20 Years, would abundantly pay the Public for the first Disburses, that Rent being then to amount to 40,000 *l.* per Annum.

" II. More Money than would have done this was thrown away upon them here, to keep them in Suspence and afterwards starve them; sending them a Begging all over the Nation, and shipping them off to perish in other Countries.

" The Spot where the Design was laid out, was near *Lindburst*, in the Road from *Rumsey* to *Lymington*."

From this Account it appears, that it was a great Misfortune to the Nation that the Scheme miscarried, which, if it had succeeded, would in some Measure have obliterated the Memory of the Conqueror's unjust Depredations.

1189. *Richard I.* mounted the Throne July the 20th, on the Death of *Henry II.* and reviv'd the Laws \* made by the Conqueror, not sparing even the Nobility and Gentry who hunted in his Forests without Licence; and some Persons were punished with the Loss of their Eyes and Testicles. The Nobility, and some others, had heavy Fines impos'd on them, at the Will of the King; and others were so cruelly treated, as to be denied Pardon upon any Terms; in short, no Person whatever was exempted from appearing before the Chief Justice in Eyre upon the holding every Court, which was a great Oppression to the People, by reason of the personal Services they were bound to perform at these Courts: But in the Midst of all these Proceedings the King himself was taken off the Stage of this Life, in the 10th Year of his Reign, by an Arrow shot from a Cross-bow at the Siege of *Chaluz* in *Limousin*, which he undertook in order to seize upon a considerable Treasure which a Gentleman in that Province had found in his Grounds.

D<sup>2</sup>

1199.

\* Hear the late ingenious Mr. *Thompson* concerning the tyrannical Government of *England*, by the *Norman*, and other Princes, and the many Struggles the People made from Time to Time in the glorious Cause of Liberty, before they succeeded in what they had in View. Vide his Poem on Liberty.

*Compendious War! (on Britain's Glory bent,  
So Fate ordain'd) in that decisive Day,  
The haughty Norman seiz'd at once an Isle,  
For which thro' many a Century, in vain,  
The Roman, Saxon, Dane, had toil'd, and bled.  
Of Gothic Nations this the final Burst;  
And, mix'd the Genius of these People all,  
Their Virtues mix'd in one exalted Stream,  
Here the rich Tide of English Blood grew full.  
Awhile my Spirit slept; the Land awhile  
Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic Rage.  
Instead of † Edward's equal gentle Laws,  
The furious Victor's partial Will prevail'd.*

All

† Edward the Confessor, who reduced the *West-Saxon*, *Mercian*, and *Danish* Laws into one Body; which from that Time became common to all *England*, under the Name of the *Laws of Edward*.

1199. *John*, on the 6th of *April*, succeeded *Richard I.* who pursued the same Steps his Predecessor had done; which severe Proceedings, and other Oppressions, so exasperated the Barons, that some of them took up Arms against the King, and chose *Robert Lord Fitz Walter* their General, and stiled him *The Marshal of the Army of God and of the Church*, who marched from *Northampton*, by the Way of *Bedford*, to *London*. On the Road they wrote Letters to those Earls, Barons, and Knights that adhered to the King, wherein they required them to leave their perjur'd Prince and join with them, otherwise they would treat them as Enemies to their Country.

These Letters had the desir'd Effect; for many of the Barons quitted the King, who, finding himself in a helpless Condition, sent *William Earl of Pembroke* and other Nobles with a Message to the discontented Barons, that he was ready to grant them what they could reasonably desire, which produced a Meeting, between *Stains* and *Windsor*, on the 5th of *June* 1215; and

*All prostrate lay; and, in the secret Shade,  
Deep-sung but fearful, Indignation gnash'd  
His Teeth. Of Freedom, Property, despoil'd,  
And of their Bulwark, Arms; with Castles crush'd,  
With Ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled Land;  
The shivering Wretches at the † Curfew Sound,  
Dejected shrunk into their sordid Beds,  
And, thro' the mournful Gloom of antient Times  
Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Even to feed  
A Tyrant's idle Sport the Peasant starv'd:  
To the wild Herd, the Pasture of the Tame,  
The chearful Hamlet, spiry Town, was given,  
And the brown † Forest roughen'd wide around.  
But this so dead so vile Submission, long,  
Endur'd not. Gathering Force, my gradual Flame  
Shook off the Mountain of tyrannic Sway.  
Unus'd to bend, impatient of Controul,*

Tyrants

† The Curfew-Bell (from the French *Couorefeu*) which was rung every Night at eight of the Clock, to warn the English to put out their Fires and

Candles, under the Penalty of a severe Fine.

† The New Forest in Hampshire, made so by *William I.*

and there\* the King granted the Laws and Liberties which were demanded, and which were drawn up in two Charters, viz. *The Great Charter*, and *The Charter of the Liberty of the Forests*.

Thus our Ancestors obtained a Redress of their Grievances, which were become so intolerable as scarcely to be borne. — In Fact, these two Charters laid the Foundation of the Liberties of this Nation.

This Prince meanly submitted to whatever the Court of *Rome* prescribed to him, and was even brought to acknowledge, that he held the Crown of the Pope, and that in the Presence of the Pope's Legate *Pandolphus*, at *Dover*, by pulling the Crown from off his Head and laying it at his Feet, who receiv'd it in the Pope's Name, and deliver'd it back to the King, conditionally, That if he, or any of his Successors, should refuse to pay Obedience to the *Holy See*, they should lose all their Right to the Crown.

Still his Head run upon revenging himself on his Barons, for raising up in Arms against him; but in this Attempt he miscarried, and had like to have lost his

*Tyrants themselves the common Tyrant check'd.  
The Church, by Kings intractable and fierce,  
Deny'd her Portion of the plunder'd State,  
Or tempted, by the Timorous and Weak,  
To gain new Ground, first taught their Rapine Law.  
The Barons next a nobler League began,  
Both those of English and of Norman Race.  
In one fraternal Nation blended now,  
The Nation of the Free! Press'd by a Band  
Of Patriots, ardent as the Summer's Noon  
That looks delighted on, the Tyrant see!  
Mark! how with feign'd Alacrity he bears  
His strong Reluctance down, his dark Revenge,  
And gives the Charter, by which Life indeed  
Becomes of Price, a Glory to be Man.  
Thro' this and thro' succeeding Reigns affirm'd.  
These long-contested Rights, the wholesome Winds*

Of

\* The Place King *John* met the he sign'd the *Great Charter of Liberties* was on *Runny-Mede*, where ties, or *Magna Charta*.

his Crown at that Time, which he, however, soon after did by Death; for this inglorious Prince, before the Contest was fully ended, was poisoned by a Monk, and buried at *Feverham*, where we shall leave him. To this Prince succeeded,

1216. *Henry III.* on the 8th of Oct. who, upon *Alan de Neville's* being put into the Post of *Chief Justiciary* of the Forests, caused them to be put under some new Regulations; to wit, he divided the Kingdom into four Parts, to each he assigned four Justices, two Clergymen, and two Knights; and appointed likewise, in each, two Gentlemen of his Household as Verderors, to take Care of the Vert and Venison, and have Authority over all his Foresters, and those of his Knights and Barons. "These were all sworn to observe the Affizes of the Forest now established; by which the King cautioned all Persons from incurring  
" any

*Of Opposition † hence began to blow,  
And often since have lent the Country Life.  
Before their Breath Corruption's Insect-Blights,  
The darkening Clouds of evil Counsel fly;  
Or should they sounding swell, a putrid Court,  
A Pestilential Ministry, they purge,  
And ventilated States renew their Bloom.  
Tho' with the temper'd Monarchy here mix'd  
Aristocratic Sway, the People still,  
Flatter'd by This or That, as Interest lean'd,  
No full Protection knew. For me reserv'd,  
And for my Commons, was that glorious Turn.  
They crown'd my first Attempt, in † Senates rose,*

The

† The League form'd by the Barons, during the Reign of King John, in the Year 1213, was the first Confederacy made in England in Defence of the Nation's Interest against the King.

‡ The Commons are generally thought to have been first represented in Parliament towards the end of Henry the III'd's Reign. To a Parliament called in the Year 1264, each County was ordered to send four Knights, as Representatives of their

respective Shires: And to a Parliament called the Year following, each County was ordered to send, as their Representatives, two Knights, and each City and Borough as many Citizens and Burgeses. 'Till then, History makes no mention of them; whence a very strong Argument may be drawn, to fix the Original of the House of Commons to that Æra, and the compleating that of our Liberty, by having the Laws then after made by King, Lords, and Commons.

" any Forfeiture on Account of his Venison and Forests, in Confidence of that Impunity which they had hitherto enjoyed; for tho' he had not yet levied any Forfeiture of Chattles, Transgressors should for the future be punished according to the Laws of his Grandfather, *Henry*, which subjected such Offenders to the Loss of their Eyes and Testicles. None were allowed, without a Warrant, to have any Bows, Dogs, or Greyhounds, within the King's Forests, or to make any Waste or Destruction of the Woods that lay within the Precincts thereof. The King however allowed his Earls, Barons, and Free-Tenants to cut in the Woods what was necessary for their Use, provided it was done without Waste, and by the View of his Foresters. These were ordered also to have an Eye on the Foresters of Knights and others, who had Woods within the Bounds of his Forests, and to see that the Woods were not destroyed; for, if they were, the Forfeiture in that Case would be levied on the Owner of the Woods, and not on any other Person. The  
" King's

*The Fort of Freedom! Slow 'till then, alone,  
Had work'd that general Liberty, that Soul,  
Which generous Nature breathes, and which, when left  
By me to Bondage was corrupted Rome,  
I thro' the Northern Nations wide diffus'd.*

Again, concerning Liberty:

*But on BRITANNIA'S Shore  
Now present, I to raise my Reign began  
By raising the Democracy, the third  
And broadest Bulwark of the guarded State.  
Then was the full, the perfect Plan disclos'd  
Of Britain's matchless Constitution, mix'd  
Of mutual checking and supporting Powers,  
KING, LORDS, AND COMMONS; nor the Name of Free  
Deserving while the Vassal-Many droop'd:  
For since the Moment of the whole They form,  
So, as depress'd or rais'd, the Ballance They  
Of Public Welfare and of Glory cast.  
Mark from this Period the continual Proof.*



" King's Foresters were, all to swear, that they would observe this Affize, and not plague any Body for what the King allowed them out of his Forests."

But *Henry* soon found, that if he put in Execution the first Part of his Law, which he was endeavouring to revive, he would soon be involved in very great Troubles. Forest Laws were ever deemed, by the Nobility, as an insupportable Grievance; that they were the Source of an infinite Number of Oppressions; that Mitigation thereof was as much contended for as a Relaxation of the Rigour of the Feudal Law; so that by *Henry's* attempting to renew and revive the Conqueror's Forest Laws, this Country was made a Scene of Blood for many Years, 'till the Barons took up Arms and insisted on having secured to the Nation the Charter granted by King *John*, which had the desired Effect.

For in the 9th Year of this King's Reign he confirmed these Charters, called *The Charter of Liberties, and of the \* Forests*, under Seal, and sent one into each County of *England*. This Charter was witnessed by thirty-one Bishops and Abbots, and by thirty-three Lay-barons, and was confirmed in the fourth Parliament held by this King; and withal, Archbishop *Boniface* pronounced a Curse in *Westminster-Hall*, in the Presence of a very great Assembly, against all those who should break this Charter. So that, by obtaining and securing these Benefits, the horrid Oppressions the Subjects had at Times laboured under were at last removed,

\* Peers (by *Charta Foresta*, Cap. xi.) were licensed, passing to Court when sent for, to hunt in the King's Forests. The Words are as follow, ——— Archbishop, Bishop, Earl, or Baron, coming to us at our Commandment, passing by our Forest, it shall be lawful for them to take and kill one or two of our Deer, by View of our Forester, if he be present; or else he shall

cause one to blow an Horn for him, that he seem not to steal our Deer: and likewise, they shall do, returning from us, as it is afore-said. ——— The Statute, as to this Point, was made in some Measure to remedy the Evil before introduced by the Norman Kings, in totally prohibiting the Nobility from hunting in the King's Forest without Warrant.

moved, to the great Joy of all true Lovers of old *English* Liberty.† And upon the Death of this Prince,

1272. *Edward I.* succeeded to the Crown the 16th of *November*; and, upon Account of the excellent Law made during his Reign, he was stiled the *English Justinian*. In short, he was an excellent King, a good Father, and a formidable Enemy.

This being the happy Condition *England* was then in, Mr. *Pope* proceeds thus to describe it, in his *Windsor Forest*, a Poem:

Succeeding Monarchs heard the Subjects Cries,  
Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful Cottage rise.  
Then gath'ring Flocks on unknown Mountains fed,  
O'er sandy Wilds were yellow Harvests spread,

E

The

† See *Nelson's Laws of England* concerning the Game, where all the Acts of Parliament in force relating thereto, are recited.

\* Mr. *Somerville* gives us a beautiful Description of a Royal Stag after Liberty had got the Norman Princes: firm Footing among us; far different from that in the Times of

The Morning Sun that gilds with trembling Rays  
Windsor's high Towers, beholds the courtly Train  
Mount for the Chace, nor views in all his Course  
A Scene so gay: Heroic, noble Youths,  
In Arts, and Arms renown'd, and lovely Nymphs  
The fairest of this Isle, where Beauty dwells  
Delighted, and deserts her Paphian Grove  
For our more favour'd Shades: In proud Parade  
These shine magnificent, and press around  
The Royal happy Pair\*. Great in themselves,  
They smile superior; of external Show  
Regardless, while their inbred Virtues give  
A Lustre to their Pow'r, and grace their Court  
With real Splendors, far above the Pomp  
Of eastern Kings, in all their Tinsel Pride.  
Like Troops of Amazons, the Female Band  
Prance round their Cars, not in refulgent Arms.  
As those of old; unskill'd to wield the Sword,  
Or bend the Bow, these kill with surer Aim.

The

\* His most sacred Majesty the King, and his royal Consort the late Queen *Caroline*.

The Forests wonder'd at the unusual Grain,  
 And secret Transport touch'd the conscious Swain.  
 Fair Liberty, Britannia's Goddess, rears  
 Her chearful Head and leads the golden Years.  
 Ye vig'rous Swains! while Youth ferments your Blood,  
 And purer Spirits swell the sprightly Flood,  
 Now range the Hills, the thickest Woods beset,  
 Wind the shrill Horn, or spread the waving Net.  
 When milder Autumn Summer's Heat succeeds,  
 And in the new-shorn Field the Partridge feeds,  
 Before his Lord the ready Spaniel bounds,  
 Panting with Hope he tries the furrow'd Grounds;  
 But when the tainted Gales the Game betray,  
 Couch'd close he lies and meditates the Prey:

Secure

The royal Offspring, fairest of the Fair,  
 Lead on the splendid Train. Anna † more bright  
 Than Summer Suns, or as the Lightning keen,  
 With irresistible Effulgence arm'd,  
 Fires ev'ry Heart. He must be more than Man,  
 Who unconcern'd can bear the piercing Ray.  
 Amelia, milder than the blushing Dawn,  
 With sweet engaging Air, but equal Pow'r  
 Insensibly subdues, and in soft Chains  
 Her willing Captives leads. Illustrious Maids  
 Ever triumphant! whose victorious Charms,  
 Without the needless Aid of high Descent,  
 Had aw'd Mankind, and taught the World's great Lords  
 To bow and sue for Grace. But who is he  
 Fresh as a Rose-bud newly blown, and fair  
 As op'ning Lillies; on whom ev'ry Eye  
 With Joy and Admiration dwells? See, see,  
 He reins his docile Barb with manly Grace.  
 Is it Adonis for the Chace array'd?  
 Or Britain's second Hope? Hail blooming Youth!  
 May all your Virtues with your Years improve,  
 'Till in consummate Worth you shine the Pride  
 Of these our Days, and to succeeding Times  
 A bright Example. As his Guard of Mutes  
 On the great Sultan wait, with Eyes deject  
 And fix'd on Earth, no Voice, no Sound is heard

Within

† Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange.

Secure they trust th' unfaithful Field, beset,  
 'Till how'ring o'er 'em sweeps the swelling Net.  
 Thus (if small Things we may with great compare)  
 When Albion sends her eager Sons to War,  
 Some thoughtless Town, with Ease and Plenty blest,  
 Near and more near, the closing Lines invest;  
 Sudden they seize th' amaz'd, defenceless Prize,  
 And high in Air Britannia's Standard flies.  
 See! from the Brake the whirring Pheasant springs,  
 And mounts exulting on triumphant Wings:  
 Short is his Joy; he feels the fiery Wound,  
 Flutters in Blood and panting beats the Ground.  
 Ah! what avail his glossy, varying Dyes,  
 His purple Crest, and Scarlet-circled Eyes,  
 The vivid Green his shining Plumes unfold,  
 His painted Wings, and Breast that flames with Gold?

E 2

Nor

Within the wide Serail, but all is hush'd,  
 And awful Silence reigns; thus stand the Pack  
 Mute and unmov'd, and cower'd low to Earth,  
 While pass the glittering Court, and Royal Pair:  
 So disciplin'd those Hounds, and so reserv'd,  
 Whose Honour 'tis to glad the Hearts of Kings.  
 But soon the winding Horn, and Huntsman's Voice,  
 Let loose the gen'ral Chorus; far around  
 Joy spreads its Wings, and the gay Morning smiles.  
 Unharbour'd now the Royal Stag forsakes  
 His wonted Lair; he shakes his dappled Sides,  
 And tosses high his beamy Head, the Copse  
 Beneath his Antlers bends. What doubling Shifts  
 He tries! not more the wily Hare; in these  
 Wou'd still persist, did not the full-mouth'd Pack  
 With dreadful Consort thunder in his Rear.  
 The Woods reply, the Hunter's chearing Shouts  
 Float thro' the Glades, and the wide Forest rings.  
 How merrily they chant! their Nostrils deep  
 Inhale the grateful Steam. Such is the Cry,  
 And such th' harmonious Din, the Soldier deems  
 The Battle kindling, and the Statesman grave  
 Forgets his weighty Cares; each Age, each Sex  
 In the wild Transport joins; luxuriant Joy,  
 And Pleasure in Excess, sparkling exult  
 On ev'ry Brow, and revel unrestrain'd.  
 How happy art thou, Man, when thou'rt no more

Thy

Nor yet, when moist Arcturus clouds the Sky,  
 The Woods and Fields their pleasing Toils deny.  
 To Plains with well-breath'd Beagles we repair,  
 And trace the Mazes of the circling Hare:  
 (Beasts, urg'd by us, their Fellow-beasts pursue,  
 And learn of Man each other to undo.)  
 With slaught'ring Guns th' unwearied Fowler roves,  
 When Frosts have whiten'd all the naked Groves;  
 Where Doves in Flocks the leafless Trees o'ershade,  
 And lonely Woodcocks haunt the wat'ry Glade.  
 He lifts the Tube, and levels with his Eye;  
 Straight a short Thunder breaks the frozen Sky:  
 Oft, as in airy Rings they skim the Heath,  
 The clam'rous Plovers feel the leaden Death:  
 Oft as the mounting Larks their Notes prepare,  
 They fall, and leave their little Lives in Air.

Thy self! when all the Pangs that grind thy Soul,  
 In Rapture and in sweet Oblivion lost,  
 Yield a short Interval, and Ease from Pain!

See the swift Courser strains, his shining Hoofs  
 Securely beat the solid Ground. Who now  
 The dang'rous Pitfall fears, with tangling Heath  
 High-overgrown? Or who the quivering Bog  
 Soft-yielding to the Step? All now is plain,  
 Plain as the Strand Sea-lav'd, that stretches far  
 Beneath the rocky Shore. Glades crossing Glades  
 The Forest opens to our wond'ring View:  
 Such was the King's Command. Let Tyrants fierce  
 Lay waste the World; his the most glorious Part  
 To check their Pride; and when the brazen Voice  
 Of War is hush'd, (as erst victorious Rome)  
 To employ his station'd Legions in the Works  
 Of Peace; to smooth the rugged Wilderness.  
 To drain the stagnate Fen, to raise the Slope  
 Depending Road, and to make gay the Face  
 Of Nature, with th' Embellishments of Art.

How melts my beating Heart! as I behold  
 Each lovely Nymph, our Island's Boast and Pride,  
 Push on the gen'rous Steed, that strokes along  
 O'er rough, o'er smooth, nor heeds the steepy Hill,  
 Nor falters in th' extended Vale below;  
 Their Garments loosely waving in the Wind,  
 And all the Flush of Beauty in their Cheeks!

Sir

While

Sir John Denham in his *Coopers Hill*, a Poem, thus elegantly describes the King, attended by his Nobles and Gentry, pursuing the Chace in a Forest:

Here have I seen the King, when great Affairs  
 Gave leave to slacken, and unbend his Gares.\*  
 Attended to the Chace by all the Flower  
 Of Youth, whose Hopes a nobler Prey devour:  
 Pleasure with Praise and Danger they would buy,  
 And wish a Foe that would not only fly.  
 The Stag now conscious of his fatal Growth,  
 At once indulgent to his Fear and Sloth,  
 To some dark Covert his Retreat had made,  
 Where not Man's Eye, nor Heaven's should invade  
 His soft Repose; when th' unexpected Sound  
 Of Dogs, and Men, his wakeful Ear doth wound:

Rouz'd

\* Hunting, and all other Sports, Refreshment after the Fatigues of relax and unbend the Mind when Business; but were never intended tir'd with Study, and are a good to be made a Business of.

While at their Sides their pensive Lovers wait,  
 Direct their dubious Course; now chill'd with Fear  
 Solicitous, and now with Love inflam'd.  
 O! grant, indulgent Heav'n, no rising Storm  
 May darken with black Wings, this glorious Scene!  
 Shou'd some malignant Pow'r thus damp our Joys,  
 Vain were the gloomy Cave, such as of old  
 Betray'd to lawless Love the Tyrian Queen.  
 For Britain's virtuous Nymphs are chaste as fair,  
 Spotless, unblam'd, with equal Triumph reign  
 In the Dun Gloom, as in the Blaze of Day.  
 Now the blown Stag, thro' Woods, Bogs, Roads, and Streams  
 Has measur'd half the Forest; but alas!  
 He flies in vain, he flies not from his Fears.  
 Tho' far he cast the ling'ring Pack behind,  
 His haggard Fancy still with Horrors views  
 The fell Destroyer; still the fatal Cry  
 Insults his Ears, and wounds his trembling Heart.  
 So the poor Fury-haunted Wretch (his Hands  
 In guiltless Blood distain'd) still seems to hear  
 The dying Shrieks; and the pale threat'ning Ghost  
 Moves as he moves, and as he flies, pursues.  
 See here his Slot; up yon green Hill he climbs,  
 Pants on it's Brow awhile, sadly looks back

On

( 30 )

Rouz'd with the Noise, he scarce believes his Ear,  
Willing to think the Illusion of his Fear  
Had given this false Alarm, but straight his View  
Confirms that more than all he fears is true.  
Betray'd in all his Strengths, the Wood beset,  
All Instruments, all Arts of Ruin met;  
He calls to Mind his Strength, and then his Speed,  
His winged Heels, and then his armed Head;  
With these t' avoid, with that his Fate to meet:  
But Fear prevails, and bids him trust his Feet.  
So fast he flies that his reviewing Eye  
Has lost the Chasers, and his Ear the Cry;  
Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler Sense  
Their disproportion'd Speed does recompense.  
Then curses his conspiring Feet, whose Scent  
Betrays that Safety which their Swiftnefs lent.

On his Pursuers, cowering all the Plain;  
But wrung with Anguish, bears not long the Sight,  
Shoots down the Steep, and sweats along the Vale:  
There mingles with the Herd, where once he reign'd  
Proud Monarch of the Groves, whose clashing Beam  
His Rivals aw'd, and whose exalted Pow'r  
Was still rewarded with successful Love.  
But the base Herd, have learn'd the Ways of Men,  
Averse they fly, or with rebellious Aim  
Chace him from thence; needless their impious Deed,  
The Huntsman knows him by a thousand Marks,  
Black, and Imboss; nor are his Hounds deceiv'd;  
Too well distinguish these, and never leave  
Their once devoted Foe; familiar grows  
His Scent, and strong their Appetite to kill.  
Again he flies, and with redoubled Speed  
Skims o'er the Lawn; still the tenacious Crew  
Hang on the Track, aloud demand their Prey,  
And push him many a League. If haply then  
Too far escap'd, and the gay courtly Train  
Behind are cast, the Huntsman's clanging Whip  
Stops full their bold Career; passive they stand,  
Unmov'd, an humble, an obsequious Crowd,  
As if by stern Medusa gaz'd to Stones.  
So at their Gen'ral's Voice whole Armies halt  
In full Pursuit and check their Thirst of Blood.  
Soon at the King's Command, like hasty Streams

Then

Damm'd

( 31 )

Then tries his Friends among the baser Herd,  
Where he so lately was obey'd, and fear'd,  
His Safety seeks: the Herd, unkindly wise,  
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies.  
Like a declining Statesman, left forlorn  
To his Friends Pity, and Pursuers Scorn,  
With Shame remembers, while himself was one  
Of the same Herd, himself the same had done.  
Thence to the Coverts, and the conscious Groves,  
The Scenes of his past Triumphs, and his Loves;  
Sadly surveying where he rang'd alone  
Prince of the Soil, and all the Herd his own;  
And like a bold Knight Errant did proclaim  
Combat to all, and bore away the Dame;  
And taught the Woods to eccho to the Stream  
His dreadful Challenge, and his clashing Beam.

Yet

Damm'd up a while, they foam, and pour along  
With fresh recruited Might. The Stag, who hop'd  
His Foes were lost, now once more hears astunn'd  
The dreadful Din; he shivers ev'ry Limb,  
He starts, he bounds; each Bush presents a Foe.  
Press'd by the fresh Relay, no Pause allow'd,  
Breathless, and faint, he falters in his Pace,  
And lifts his weary Limbs with Pain, that scarce  
Sustain their Load; he pants, he sobs appall'd;  
Drops down his heavy Head to Earth, beneath  
His cumb'rous Beams oppress'd. But if perchance  
Some prying Eye surprize him; soon he rears  
Erect his towering Front, bounds o'er the Lawn  
With ill dissembled Vigour, to amuse  
The knowing Forester; who inly smiles  
At his weak Shifts, and unavailing Frauds.  
So midnight Tapers waste their last Remains,  
Shine forth a while, and as they blaze expire.  
From Wood to Wood redoubling Thunders roll,  
And bellow thro' the Vales; the moving Storm  
Thickens amain, and loud triumphant Shouts,  
And Horns shrill-warbling in each Glade, prelude  
To his approaching Fate. And now in view  
With hobbling Gate, and high, exerts amaz'd  
What Strength is left: To the last Dregs of Life  
Reduc'd, his Spirits fail, on ev'ry Side  
Hemm'd in, besieg'd; not the least Op'ning left

To

Yet faintly now declines the fatal Strife;  
 So much his Love was dearer than his Life.  
 Now every Leaf, and every moving Breath  
 Presents a Foe, and every Foe a Death.  
 Wearied, forsaken, and pursu'd, at last  
 All Safety in despair of Safety plac'd,  
 Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear  
 All their Assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear.  
 And now too late he wishes for the Fight  
 That Strength he wasted in ignoble Flight:  
 But when he sees the eager Chase renew'd,  
 Himself by Dogs, the Dogs by Men pursu'd:  
 He straight revokes his bold Resolve, and more  
 Repents his Courage, than his Fear before;  
 Finds that uncertain Ways unsafest are,  
 And Doubt a greater Mischief than Despair.

To gleaming Hope, th' Unhappy's last Reserve.  
 Where shall he turn? Or whither fly? Despair  
 Gives Courage to the Weak. Resolv'd to dye,  
 He fears no more, but rushes on his Foes,  
 And deals his Deaths around; beneath his Feet  
 These grovelling lye, those by his Antlers gor'd  
 Defile th' ensanguin'd Plain. Ah! see distress'd  
 He stands at Bay against yon knotty Trunk,  
 That covers well his Rear, his Front presents  
 An Host of Foes. O! shun, ye noble Train,  
 The rude Encounter, and believe your Lives  
 Your Country's Due alone. As now aloof  
 They wing around, he finds his Soul uprais'd,  
 To dare some great Exploit; he charges home  
 Upon the broken Pack, that on each Side  
 Fly diverse; then as o'er the Turf he strains,  
 He vents the cooling Stream, and up the Breeze  
 Urges his Course with eager Violence:  
 Then takes the Soil, and plunges in the Flood  
 Precipitant; down the Mid-Stream he wafts  
 Along, 'till (like a Ship distress'd, that runs  
 Into some winding Creek) close to the Verge  
 Of a small Island, for his weary Feet  
 Sure Anchorage he finds, there skulks immers'd.  
 His Nose alone above the Wave, draws in  
 The vital Air; all else beneath the Flood  
 Conceal'd, and lost, deceives each prying Eye

Then

Of

Then to the Stream, when neither Friends, nor Force,  
 Nor Speed, nor Art avail, he shapes his Course;  
 Thinks not their Rage so desperate t' assay  
 An Element more merciless than they.  
 But fearless they pursue, nor can the Flood  
 Quench their dire Thirst; alas, they thirst for Blood!  
 So towards a Ship the oar-fin'd Gallies ply,  
 Which wanting Sea to ride, or Wind to fly,  
 Stands but to fall reveng'd on those that dare  
 Tempt the last Fury of extreme Despair.  
 So fares the Stag among the enraged Hounds,  
 Repels their Force, and Wounds returns for Wounds.  
 And as a Hero, whom his baser Foes  
 In Troops surround, now these assails, now those,  
 Though prodigal of Life, disdains to die  
 By common Hands; but if he can descry

F

Some

Of Man or Brute. In vain the crowding Pack  
 Draw on the Margin of the Stream, or cut  
 The liquid Wave with oary Feet, that move  
 In equal Time. The gliding Waters leave  
 No Trace behind, and his contracted Pores  
 But sparingly perspire: The Huntsman strains  
 His lab'ring Lungs, and puffs his Cheeks in vain:  
 At length a Blood-hound bold, studious to kill,  
 And exquisite of Sense, winds him from far;  
 Headlong he leaps into the Flood, his Mouth  
 Loud op'ning spends amain, and his wide Throat  
 Swells ev'ry Note with Joy; then fearless dives  
 Beneath the Wave, hangs on his Hanch, and wounds  
 Th' unhappy Brute, that flounders in the Stream,  
 Sorely distress'd, and struggling strives to mount  
 The steepy Shore. Haply once more escap'd;  
 Again he stands at Bay, amid the Groves  
 Of Willows, bending low their downy Heads.  
 Outragious Transport fires the greedy Pack;  
 These swim the Deep, and those crawl up with Pain  
 The slippery Bank, while others on firm Land  
 Engage; the Stag repels each bold Assault,  
 Maintains his Post, and Wounds for Wounds returns.  
 As when some wily Corsair boards a Ship  
 Full-freighted, or from Afric's golden Coasts,  
 Or India's wealthy Strand, his bloody Crew

Upon



Some nobler Foe approach, to him he calls,  
 And begs his Fate, and then contented falls.  
 So when the King a mortal Shaft lets fly  
 From his unerring Hand, then glad to die,  
 Proud of the Wound, to it resigns his Blood,  
 And stains the Crystal with a Purple Flood.  
 This a more innocent, and happy Chace,  
 Than when of old, but in the self-same place, †  
 Fair Liberty pursu'd, and meant a Prey  
 To lawless Power, here turn'd, and stood at bay.  
 When in that Remedy all Hope was plac'd  
 Which was, or should have been at least, the last. *Here*

† Rumney Mead, where that great Charter was first sealed.

Upon her Deck he flings; these in the Deep  
 Drop short, and swim to reach her steepy Sides,  
 And clinging climb aloft; while those on Board  
 Urge on the Work of Fate; the Master bold,  
 Press'd to his last Retreat, bravely resolves  
 To sink his Wealth beneath the whelming Wave,  
 His Wealth, his Foes, nor unreveng'd to die.  
 So fares it with the Stag: So he resolves  
 To plunge at once into the Flood below  
 Himself, his Foes in one deep Gulph immers'd.  
 E'er yet he executes this dire Intent,  
 In wild Disorder once more views the Light;  
 Beneath a Weight of Woe, he groans distress'd:  
 The Tears run trickling down his hairy Cheeks;  
 He weeps, nor weeps in vain. The King beholds  
 His wretched Plight, and Tenderness innate  
 Moves his great Soul. Soon at his high Command  
 Rebuk'd, the disappointed, hungry Pack  
 Retire submit, and grumbling quit their Prey.  
 Great Prince! from thee, what may thy Subjects hope;  
 So kind, and so beneficent to Brutes!  
 O Mercy, heav'nly born! Sweet Attribute!  
 Thou great, thou best Prerogative of Pow'r!  
 Justice may guard the Throne, but join'd with thee,  
 On Rocks of Adamant it stands secure,  
 And braves the Storm beneath; soon as thy Smiles  
 Gild the rough Deep, the foaming Waves subside,  
 And all the noisy Tumult sinks in Peace.

\* His Majesty order'd the Stag's Life to be spared, after a most noble  
 Chace.

Here was that \* Charter seal'd, wherein the Crown  
 All Marks of arbitrary Power lays down:  
 Tyrant and Slave, those Names of Hate and Fear,  
 The happier Stile of King and Subject bear:  
 Happy, when both to the same Center move,  
 When Kings give Liberty, and Subjects Love.

To return and further observe, that as the Liberties of the Subjects were now secured, by obtaining the two Great Charters, and those excellent Laws made in the Reign of Edward I. by King, Lords, and Commons, our greatest Historians and Poets have, with great Truth and Justice, paid grateful Tribute to the Memory of those who procured the former, and passed the latter.

The Great Charters were not so stiled upon the Account of the Largeness of the Subject they contain'd, but, as Lord Coke relates of *Magna Charta*, "It had not its Name from the Greatness of it in Quantity, for there were several voluminous Charters, longer than this: But it was so called in respect to the great Importance and Weightiness of the Matter; as *Charta de Foresta* is called *Magna Charta de Foresta*." And both of them are called the *Great Charters of the Liberties of England*, and that with great Reason, because they make us FREE.

Edward Coke of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; published, in the Year 1680, a Translation of *Magna Charta* from the *Latin*, with some Observations from the Lord Chief Justice Coke's Comments upon it. And in the same Year, as the Translation of *Magna Charta* had been well received by the Public, that of the *Great Charter of the Forests* was likewise published, with some Observations of the Lord Chief Justice Coke's, taken out of his 4th Institutes of the Courts of the Forest.

These Charters, my Lord Chief Justice calls Two glorious Lights; and truly so, for they were adjudged

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in

\* *Magna Charta*.

in Parliament, the 25th of the renowned King *Edward I.* to be taken as the Common Law; and the Law is the *Light and Guide of Judges.*

And so highly have Posterity valued these two Charters, that they have been confirmed, established, and commanded to be put in Execution by no less than Thirty-two several Acts of Parliament.

Hear what the celebrated Mr. *Addison* says of Liberty, in his Tragedy of *Cato.*


*Remember, O my Friends! the Laws, the Rights,  
The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down,  
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Fore-fathers;  
So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood!  
O let it never perish in your Hands!  
But piously transmit it to your Children.  
Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our Souls,  
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy;  
Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence.*

The Author of a Dissertation upon Parties, in his Dedication to the late Sir *Robert Walpole*, afterwards Earl of *Orford*, thus declares for Liberty:

“ Let the illustrious and royal House that has been  
“ called to the Government of these Kingdoms, go-  
“ vern them 'till Time shall be no more. But let the  
“ Spirit, as well as the Letter of the Constitution they  
“ are intrusted to preserve, be, as it ought to be, and  
“ as we promise ourselves it will be, the sole Rule of  
“ their Government, and the sole Support of their  
“ Power; and whatever happens in the Course of hu-  
“ man Contingencies, whatever be the Fate of parti-  
“ cular Persons, of Houses, or Families, let the Li-  
“ berties of *Great Britain* be immortal!



## An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of making Richmond New Park, &c.

1625.  KING Charles, upon the Death of his royal Father, acceded to the Throne, who took great Delight in Hunting, and often repaired to *Richmond* (an-  
tiently called *Sheene*, 'till King *Henry VII.* gave it that Name) and, observing large Tracts of Land lying, some of it Waste, near *Richmond*, came to a Resolution of making a Park there; and the Reason that was afterwards given for it was, because his Majesty was desirous to have one near *London*, for his more convenient Hunting: However, it is certain, that this Prince did not follow the Example of *William the Conqueror*; for the King had large Tracts of Land then in Possession and Expectancy, and what was not in either of these Situations, it is affirmed, he offered to purchase. These Lands lay between *Putney*, *Wimbledon*, *Combe*, *Kingston*, *Ham*, *Petersham*, *Richmond*, *Mortlake*, *East Sheene*, *Barnes*, &c.

And it is to be observed, that, passing over the Ferry at *Putney* from *St. James's End* of the Town, one of the Roads to *Kingston* lay thro' the Lands his Majesty had a mind to make into a Park, as appears in *Speed's* Map; and likewise the Cross-roads to the different Towns just mention'd lay directly over those Lands, and so on to either Village or Town cross the Water over the River *Thames*, or over *Kingston Bridge* to the *Middlesex* Side, such as *Hampton*, *Twickenham*, *Isleworth*, *Brentford*, and many other Places, both in the Counties  
\*  
of

of *Middlesex* and *Surry*. But no sooner was his Majesty's Intention of making this Park publickly known, than it was greatly opposed, not only by the neighbouring Inhabitants, but also by the Citizens of *London*; which Opposition arose from a Belief, that, should the Park\* be made in the Place proposed, it would be highly prejudicial to the Public: And this caused the People loudly

\* The making the Park (so disagreeable to the People) took up some Time before it was brought to Perfection, and as it was allowed to be an impolitic Step, let us see how the other Affairs of the Government was conducted in the mean Time, and, for that End I shall take our Accounts of these Transactions from three very great Authors, Lord Clarendon's History of the Grand Rebellion, Vol. 1. in Folio, Rushworth's Collections, Vol. 1. in Folio, and Whitlock's Memorials in Folio.

Lord CLARENDON, p. 6.

In the 2d Parliament there was a Motion and Intention of granting five Subsidies, but that Meeting was dissolved upon very unpopular and unplaussible Reasons; and those five Subsidies were exacted throughout the whole Kingdom, with the same Rigour as if an Act had actually passed. Divers Gentlemen of prime Quality, in several Counties, for refusing to pay the same, were committed to Prison with great Rigour. And yet all these Provocations, and many others of almost as large an Extent, produced no other Resentment in the Third Parliament, than the Petition of Right, (of no Prejudice to the Crown) which was purchased at five Subsidies; but in a short Time after granted the Parliament was dissolved. The Dissolution of the two first Parliaments were imputed to the D. of Buckingham, and the Third to Weston, Lord Treasurer: At the Time of those Dissolutions, some Charges

Mr. RUSHWORTH, p. 418.

King Charles the First raised Money by way of a general Loan; he that was rated in the last Subsidy Book at 100 l. in Goods, was to lend 100 Marks; and he that was rated 100 l. in Land was to lend 100 l. in Money; and so proportionable for a greater or lesser Sum.

Page 422. Several of St. Clements-Danes, the Savoy, the Dutchy, and other Parts within the Liberties of Westminster, for refusing to subscribe the Loan, were, by Order of Council, pressed to serve in the Ships, ready to go out in the King's Service, and the Non-Subscribers of high Rank, in all the Counties, were bound to appear before the Privy Council, who committed divers of them to Prison, and the common Sort were sent for Soldiers, Sir P. Hayman, for refusing the Loan, was sent into the King's Service in the Palatinate.

Page 423. Dr. Manwaring, in

loudly to complain, when they saw Steps were taking to carry the Project into Execution. In short, they levelled most of their Reproaches against some of the principal Ministers, whom they charged with being the Promoters and Encouragers of this new Undertaking: And some proceeded so far as to say, that there was no less a Design than to take Men's Estates into this

Lord CLARENDON.

Charges and Accusations were preparing against them.

Page 53. Supplemental Acts of State were made to supply Defects of Laws, and so Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Merchandizes, were collected, and new and greater Impositions laid upon Trade. The King raised a vast Sum upon the Law of Knight-hood; and many unjust, grievous, and ridiculous Projects were set on foot, and great Fines levied on Forest Laws. But, for a Supply of all Occasions, instead of a Ship of War, which every County was ordered to provide by such a Day, &c. the Sheriff was to raise so much Money, by which, for some Years, came to the King's Coffers 200,000 l. per Annum.

For the better Support of these extraordinary Ways, and to protect their Agents, the Council-Table and Star-Chamber enlarg'd their Jurisdiction, holding for honourable, that which pleased, and for just that which profited.

Page 54. There were proclamations, enjoining the People what was not enjoined, and prohibiting that which was not prohibited by Law; the Offenders thereof were imprisoned, and were greatly fined; and those Foundations of Right by which Men valued their Security, to the Ap-  
pre-

Mr. RUSHWORTH.

in two Sermons before the King and Court at Whitehall, delivered for Doctrine, to this Purpose, viz. *That the King is not bound to observe the Laws of this Realm, concerning the Subjects Rights and Liberties; but that his Royal Will and Command, in imposing Loans and Taxes without common Consent in Parliament, doth oblige the Subject's Conscience, upon Pain of eternal Damnation: That those who refused to pay the Loan, offended against the supreme Authority, and became guilty of Impiety, Disloyalty, and Rebellion. And, That the Authority of Parliament is not necessary for the raising of Aids and Subsidies: And, That the slow Proceedings of such great Assemblies, were not fitted for the Supply of the States urgent Necessities, but would rather produce sundry Impediments to the just Design of Princes.*

Page 411. Archbishop Abbot, refusing to license Dr. Sibthorp's Sermon (which was much to the same Purpose as that of Dr. Manwaring's) was sequester'd from his Office.

Page 474. The King gave Direction for a Commission to raise Monies by Impositions, in Nature of an Excise, to be levied throughout the Nation; and ordered the Lord Treasurer to pay Thirty Thousand Pounds to  
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this Park without paying for them; and in this Charge even the King's Name was brought in Question. Yet, to shew that was not the Design, his Majesty directed his Surveyors to treat with the Owners of such Estates as lay within the Bounds where the Park was making, in order to purchase them. So that their warm Resentments seem to have carried them to false Conjectures.

The

Lord CLARENDON.

prehensions of wise Men, were never more in Danger. But none of the wise Men about the King would advise him to take one Step towards rectifying such Acts that had been done amiss, which might have calmed the Minds of the People. Upon this, L. Clarendon observed, There was no Serenity in the Countenance of any Man who had Age and Experience to consider Things to come.

Mr. RUSHWORTH.

a Dutch Merchant, for raising One thousand Horse, with Arms both for Horse and Foot, which seemed design'd to enforce the Excise.

Page 612. Those Horses were raised, and were to come over; but a Parliament being quickly after called, they were countermanded, and afterwards disposed of to the King of Sweden, and to the Duke of Savoy, p. 637.

Mr. WHITELOCK's Memorials, p. 1.

The *Vanguard*, and seven other English Ships, were lent to the King of France, and employed against *Rochelle*; the Mariners refused the Service: *Buckingham* was acquainted with it, but not the Body of the Council. The Protestants of France solicited our King against it, but he expressly commanded the Vice-Admiral *Pennington* to do it, and he obeyed.

Page 3. The Commons began to fall upon the Public Grievances: The King sent a smart Letter to the Speaker. To this the Commons returned a general Answer, promising a Supply; the King said, *I will not allow any of my Servants to be question'd among you, much less such as are of eminent Place, and near unto me. I see you especially aim at the Duke*, meaning the Duke of *Buckingham*, whom they had charged with many high Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Page 7. The Privy-Council advised the King to take *Tonnage* and *Poundage*. A Commission issued to compound with *Recusants*. The King required a Loan of Money, and sent to *London*, and the Port-Towns, to furnish Ships for Guard of the Seas. The Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of *Dorsetshire*, excused themselves, and said, *The Case was without Precedent*. *London* was rated at twenty Ships, but desired an Abatement to ten, and two Pinnaces. The Council denied it; and said, *The Precedents in former Times were Obedience, and not Direction*. Commissions issued out for Musters, and Power of Martial Law was given.

Page

The Surveyors, pursuant to these Directions, had Meetings with the Proprietors: Some very readily consented to part with their Estates (out of personal Duty and Respect to his Majesty) upon the Terms proposed, whilst several, on the other Hand, expressed their Unwillingness to alienate their Properties, for two Reasons: 1st, Not out of any Disrespect to the King, but

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but

Mr. WHITELOCK's Memorials.

Page 8. To the imposing of Loans was added the Billeting of Soldiers; Martial Law was executed, and the Soldiers committed great Outrages. Some who refused to lend Money to the King, were forced to serve in the King's Ships, then ready to Sail; and the Refusers in the Country, were some of them committed, and the meaner Sort pressed to serve as Soldiers. Dr. *Sibthorp* published a Sermon, preached by him to promote the King's Affairs; wherein he delivered his Opinion, *That the King might make Laws, and do whatsoever pleaseth him*. Dr. *Manwaring* preached the same Divinity, and highly against the Power of Parliaments.

Page 9. A Commission of *Excise* was granted, and Monies disbursed for the raising of German Horse.

Page 10. The Fleet under the Command of the Earl of *Denbigh*, failed to *Rochel*, and finding there some French Ships, would not assault them, though fewer and weaker than themselves by many Degrees; but after shewing themselves only, they returned and left *Rochel* unrelieved.

Page 11. *Manwaring's* Books were suppress'd by Proclamation. Dr. *Manwaring* (tho' disabled by Sentence) was pardoned, and preferred to a good Living. Some Merchants were committed for not paying *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, according to the King's Declaration. It was resolved in Council, beforehand, to justify these Proceedings, when the Parliament should meet; and if the Parliament did not pass the Bill for *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, then to break it. The Parliament met, (*Jan. 20. Car. 3.*) and found the Petition of Right to be printed with some Additions; and the Copies without the Additions, were suppressed by the King's Order.

Page 12. The Order of the Council for levying of *Tonnage* and *Poundage* was read in the House. The Speaker being called upon to put the Question propos'd, said, *He durst not, for that the King had commanded the contrary*. Warrants of the Council were issued for *Hollis*, *Selden*, *Hobert*, *Elliot*, and other Parliament Men, to appear before them; *Hollis*, *Curriton*, *Hobert*, *Elliot*, and *Valentine* appeared, and refusing to answer out of Parliament, for what was said and done in Parliament, they were committed close Prisoners to the Tower, and a Proclamation for apprehending others was published, and some

of

but that they did not care to remove from Places where they had been long seated. 2d, Out of Fear, that the Government of the intended new Park might, in future Times, fall into the Possession of those who neither regarded the Liberties of their Country, nor that of preserving to the People the Privileges that was said to be promised of a free Passage thro' it. An Instance of the latter they had experienced in the Park made by the then late King *James* out of *Richmond* Fields, over which, at first, were two Foot-paths, the one to *Brentford Ferry*, and the other to the *Mill*, and both barred up, and the People denied to pass as before. But that Loss has, in our Time, been abundantly made up by the good Foot and Horse-way that has been made at the Expence of the Crown, from

Mr. WHITELOCK's Memorials.

of their Studies were sealed up. These Warrants were dated the 5th of *March*, *Car.* 3. 1628.

Page 37. The House of Commons voted, 1. *That the Charge of Ship Money was against the Law, the Subjects Right and Property, and contrary to former Resolutions in Parliament, and to the Petition of Right.* 2. *That the extra-judicial Opinion of the Judges, was against the Law, &c. ut prius.* 3. *That Ship-writs were against Law.* 4. *That the Judgment in Mr. Hampden's Case, about Ship-Money, was against Law, &c.* The House of Lords passed the same Votes; and the next Day a Committee was appointed, to draw up a Charge of Treason against such as had been Abettors therein, the Lord-Keeper *Finch*, and all the rest of the Judges. But *Finch*, to avoid the Storm that was raising against him, withdrew himself and retired abroad.

Page 50. The King gave a Warrant to repair to the Lodgings, and to seal up the Trunks, Studies and Chambers of the Lord *Kimbolton*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Authur Hesselridge*, and Mr. *Stroud*, Members of Parliament; which was done, but their Persons were not met with.

Page 51. The five Members received a secret Notice of this intended Action, whereby they got out of the House just before the King came; otherwise, it was believed, that if the King had found them there, and called in his Guards to have seized them, the Members of the House would have endeavoured the Defence of them, which might have proved a very unhappy and sad Business; and so it did, notwithstanding that was prevented; this sudden Action being the first visible and apparent Ground of all our following Miseries.

from *Richmond-Green* to *Brentford Ferry*; and likewise the exceeding pleasant Walk that that has been made leading from *Richmond* to *Kew*, called *Kew Lane*; besides the Liberty that has been given to the People, at seasonable Times; of walking in his Majesty's grand Gardens at *Richmond*, Part of which was taken out of the old Park.

My Lord *Cottington* was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in great Favour with the King, and often retired to a Seat which lay contiguous to this intended Park, where he took every Opportunity of spending his vacant Hours; but now he could find no Rest, being perpetually followed by the Country People, pressing him in the strongest Terms to persuade the King against making the Park; though Lord *Cottington* took all the Pains he could to excuse himself from interfering, in regard his Majesty seemed bent to have it done, and had given him Directions in relation thereto.

Yet his Lordship found, at length, that, if he did not interpose in this Affair, he must either remove into another Part of the Country, or have no Peace; this caused him to examine into the Reasons offered against making the Park, and was, from divers Evidences, made sensible, that it would be much better if the Project was laid aside; which prevailed on him to offer several Arguments to the King against going on with it; for which he received many severe Checks; Still that did not at first deter him, hoping in the End he should be able to succeed in his Sollicitations, and induce his Majesty to lay his Intention aside, at least for the present.

In this he found himself greatly mistaken, and that the King's Mind was fixed, at all Events, to have the Park completed, which caused him to desist, contenting himself with having thoroughly convinced the People he was not one of his Majesty's Advisers to make the Park; but at the same Time his Lordship observed,



ed, with great Concern, this impolitic Step might one Time or other be very injurious to the royal Interest, from the Reflections of the People, not only in those Parts but in *London*.

Archbishop *Laud*, another great Minister, was often attended, both at his Palace at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*, with Petitions and Representations against this Park, insomuch that he was satisfied of the great Inconvenience that would ensue from making it. And he was from thence prevailed on to speak to the King against putting the Scheme into further Execution; but he had no better Success than Lord *Cottington*.

Bishop *Juxton*, the Lord Treasurer, and several other Ministers, likewise much importuned his Majesty to lay aside the Project; which had no other Effect than to shew to the People they were greatly mistaken when they charged all the great Ministers of State with being the Authors, Promoters, and Encouragers thereof.

Whilst those Sollicitations and Remonstrances were making to the Ministers against the Design, the People saw the Building of the Wall carrying on very briskly, (though all the Proprietors who had Farms there, as it was given out, had not consented to part with their Estates) and as they found that what they had offered in Opposition thereto had no Effect, they contented themselves with exclaiming only against those actually concerned therein.

My Lord *Clarendon*, who lived at that Time, and wrote afterwards *The History of the Grand Rebellion* that immediately ensued, gives us a very circumstantial Account of that Transaction, which is the Reason of introducing it here.

" The King, who was excessively affected to Hunting and the Sports of the Field, had a great Desire to make a great Park, for Red as well as Fallow Deer, between *Richmond* and *Hampton Court*, where he had large Wastes of his own, and great Parcels of

" of Wood, which made it very fit for the Use he designed it to; but as some Parishes had Commons in those Wastes, so many Gentlemen and Farmers had good Houses and good Farms intermingled with those Wastes, of their own Inheritance, or for their Lives or Years; and without taking them into the Park it would not be of the Largeness, or so fit for the Use proposed: His Majesty therefore desired to purchase those Lands, and was very willing to buy them upon higher Terms than the People could sell them at to any body else, if they had Occasion to part with them, and thought it no unreasonable Thing upon those Terms to expect this Concession from his Subjects; and so he employed his own Surveyor, and other of his Officers, to treat with the Owners, many whereof were his own Tenants, whose Farms would at last expire.

" The major Part of the People were in a short Time prevailed with,\* but many very obstinately refused; † and a Gentleman, who had the best Estate, with a convenient House and Gardens, would by no means part with it; and the King being as earnest to compass it, it made a great Noise, as if the King would take away Men's Estates at his own Pleasure. The Bishop of *London* (*Juxton*) who was Treasurer, and the Lord *Cottington* Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, were from the first entering upon it, very averse to the Design, ‡ not only from the Murmur of the People, but because the Purchase of the Land, and the making a Brick-Wall about so large a Parcel of Ground (for it is near Ten Miles about) would cost a greater Sum of Money than they thought ought to

\* A Copy of the Contract that was made for the Sale of those Lands, shews they were sold for 5 *l.* an Acre.

† It has been confidently affirmed, that some of those Estates were notwithstanding inclosed in the Park; but whether the Owners were thereby deprived of their Right, or afterwards satisfied for them, I cannot take upon me to say; nor can a Gentleman who has made a strict Inquiry in relation thereto.

‡ Very faithful Ministers indeed.

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“ to be sacrificed on such an Occasion ; and the Lord  
 “ *Cottington*, who was more solicited by the Country-  
 “ People † and heard most of their Murmurs, § took  
 “ the Business most to Heart, and endeavoured, by  
 “ all the Ways he could, and by frequent Importuni-  
 “ ties, to divert his Majesty from pursuing it, and  
 “ put all Delays he could well do in the Bargains which  
 “ were to be made, ’till the King grew very angry  
 “ with him, and told him, *He was resolved to go thro’*  
 “ *with it, and had already caused Brick to be burned,*  
 “ *and much of the Wall to be built upon his own Land :*  
 “ Upon which *Cottington* thought fit to acquiesce.

“ The building the Wall, before People had con-  
 “ sented to part with their Lands, or their Commonage,  
 “ looked to them as if by Degrees they *should be shut*  
 “ *out from both,\** and increased the Murmur and Noise  
 “ of the People who were not concerned, as well as  
 “ of those who were ; and it was too near *London*  
 “ not to be the common Discourse even there. Arch-  
 “ bishop *Laud* † (who desired exceedingly that the  
 “ King should be possessed of as many of the Hearts  
 “ of the People as was possible, at least that they  
 “ should have no just Cause to complain) meeting  
 “ with it, resolved to speak to the King about it,  
 “ which he did, and received such an Answer from  
 “ him, that he thought his Majesty rather not informed  
 “ enough of the Inconveniences and Mischiefs of the  
 “ Thing, than positively resolved not to desist from  
 it.

† This evidences how much the making this Park was opposed, which must particularly arise from the Evil People then feared might one Time or other ensue, and which Posterity has unfortunately experienced.

§ There were nothing but Murmurs and Complaints, whilst the Wall was building, from the Inhabitants of the Towns surrounding this Spot of Ground.

\* Not without Cause.

† It is certain Archbishop *Laud* greatly opposed the making this Park ; Why ? because the King was likely, by doing it, to lose the Affection of his Subjects : Which was becoming a faithful Minister. Mark what followed after the Park was made ; which one would think sufficient to deter all *Park-Lockers-up* from being guilty of Injustice.

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“ it. Whereupon one Day he took the Lord *Cotting-*  
 “ *ton* aside, (being informed that he *did not dislike it*)  
 “ and, according to his natural Custom, spake with  
 “ great Warmth against it, and told him, *He should*  
 “ *do very well to give the King good Counsel, and to with-*  
 “ *draw him from a Resolution in which his Honour and*  
 “ *Justice was so much called in Question.* *Cottington* an-  
 “ swered him very gravely, That the Thing designed  
 “ was very lawful, and he thought the King resolved  
 “ very well, since the Place lay so conveniently for his  
 “ Winter Exercise ; and that he should not by it be compelled  
 “ to make so long Journeys as he used to do, in that Season  
 “ of the Year for his Sport ; and that nobody ought to  
 “ dissuade him from it.

“ The Archbishop, instead of finding a Concurrence  
 “ from him as he expected, seeing himself reproached  
 “ upon the Matter for his Opinion, grew into much  
 “ Passion, telling him, *Such Men as he would ruin the*  
 “ *King and make him lose the Affection of his Subjects :*  
 “ *That for his own Part, as he had began, so he would*  
 “ *go on, to dissuade the King from proceeding in so ill a*  
 “ *Counsel ; and that he hoped it would appear who had*  
 “ *been his Counsellor.*

“ *Cottington*, glad to see him so hot, and resolved to  
 “ inflame him more, very calmly replied to him, that  
 “ *he thought a Man could not, with a good Conscience,*  
 “ *hinder the King from pursuing his Resolution ; and that*  
 “ *it could not but proceed from Want of Affection to his*  
 “ *Person, and he was not sure that it might not be HIGH*  
 “ TREASON.

“ The other, upon the Wildness of his Discourse,  
 “ in great Anger asked him, *Why ? from whence he had*  
 “ *received that Doctrine ?* He said, with the same  
 “ Temper, *They who did not wish the King’s Health,*  
 “ *could not love him ; and they who went about to hinder*  
 “ *his taking Recreation, which preserved his Health,*  
 “ *might be thought, for aught he knew, guilty of the*  
 “ *highest Crimes.* Upon which the Archbishop, in  
 great

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“ great Rage, and with many Reproaches, left him ;  
 “ and either presently, or upon the next Opportunity,  
 “ told the King, *That he now knew who was his great*  
 “ *Counsellor for making his Park, and that he did not*  
 “ *wonder that Men dare not represent any Argument to*  
 “ *the contrary, or let his Majesty know how much he*  
 “ *suffered in it, when such Principles in Divinity and Law*  
 “ *were laid down to terrify them.* And so recounted to  
 “ him the Conference he had had with the Lord Cot-  
 “ tington, bitterly invieghing against him and his  
 “ Doctrine, mentioning him with all the sharp Re-  
 “ proaches imaginable, and beseeching his Majesty,  
 “ *That his Counsel might not prevail with him ;* taking  
 “ some Pains to make his Conclusions appear very  
 “ false and ridiculous.

“ The King said no more, but, *My Lord, you are*  
 “ *deceived, Cottington is too hard for you, upon my*  
 “ *Word ; he hath not only dissuaded me more, and given*  
 “ *me more Reasons against this Business, than all the*  
 “ *Men in England have done, but hath really obstructed*  
 “ *the Work, by his not doing his Duty as I commanded*  
 “ *him ; for which I have been very much displeased with*  
 “ *him.* You see how unjustly your Passion hath transport-  
 “ ed you. By which Reprehension he found how  
 “ much he had been abused, and resented it accord-  
 “ ingly.”

But notwithstanding the Project for making the Park was carried into Execution, Care was taken in the first Instance fully to shew that there was no Design of hindering or preventing the Communication between the neighbouring Towns, by properly placing Gates, as follows :

For those who came from Putney, either over Barnes Common, or the Places adjacent thro' Roehampton, one was placed there called *Roehampton-Gate* ; and a Road was made directly cross the Park to a Gate called *Ham-Common-Gate* ; and from thence fell into the Road to *Ham* and *Kingston*. From that Road that passed thro' the

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the Park to *Ham-Common*, another branched out on the Right-Hand to a Road that leads to a Gate upon *Richmond-Hill* ; passing thro' which, the Way on the Left-Hand under the Wall goes to *Petersham* ; and that, in a strait Line down the *Hill*, brings you to the Town. Another Gate was placed cross the Park on the Side of *Wimbledon* ; another Gate on the Side of *Coombe*, which leads to the Manor of *Coombe-Nevill* ; another Gate for Persons that come from *East Sheene*, *Mortlake*, and *Barnes*.

These Roads were open and free for all Persons and Carriages at convenient Times ; and for their greater Ease, especially the neighbouring Inhabitants to the Park, Keys were distributed to such Persons of Credit as applied for them, which were made use of as readily as the Keys of their Gardens. At the same Time Step-Ladders were fixed against the Wall of the Park in divers Parts, for the more convenient passing and repassing of Persons of all Degrees on Foot, and the Poor in the neighbouring Parishes were permitted, as before, to take and carry away the Underwood, &c. for Firing, in the different Parts that were so inclosed in the Park ; so that the Communication between the neighbouring Towns and Villages were kept open, and thereby greatly prevented the Grievances that were feared would ensue from this Inclosure.\*

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\* No doubt all this was done in regard, particularly that the Interests of private Persons were only purchased, and not that of the Right or Privilege that the Inhabitants thereabouts, or any other of the King's Subjects had before, to go thro' any of the High Roads or Ways that lead thro' the Lands that his Majesty had so taken into his New Park : For Instance,

It appears from the *Homage Book*, kept by the Copyholders of the Royal Manor of *Richmond*, otherwise call'd *West Sheene*, whereof the King was Lord of the Manor, they did consent to part with their Right to the Herbage of so much of the Waste as was taken into the Park ; and that those Copyholders were paid a Consideration for the same : But they did

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The King, after he had proceeded in this Project of inclosing and making the Park, did soon after his Intermarriage with the Princess *Mary of France*, settle his Royal Palace at *Richmond*, with the Manor of *West Sheene*, otherwise called *Richmond*, on his Queen; and the Courts that were held for the Manor, were held in her Majesty's Name. As

did not dispose of the Rights of the Parishioners; which they in some sort assert at this Time, by going into the Park and marking the Boundaries of their Parish.

It likewise appears, from a Deed made the 20th Day of *December*, in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* between his said Majesty, of the one Part; and *William Murray, Esq;* one of the Grooms of the King's Bed-Chamber, and others, Freeholders and Copyholders of Inheritance for Lives or Years respectively, of, in, or belonging to the several Manors of *Ham* and *Peterham* in the County of *Surry*, of the other Part; reciting, That whereas our said Sovereign Lord the King was seized in his Demesne as of his Fee in Right of his Crown of *England*, of and in the several and respective Wastes and Commons thereunto belonging; and further reciting, That his Majesty was determined then shortly to enclose and take in within his intended New Park, near *Richmond* in the County of *Surry*, 265 Acres, or thereabouts, belonging to the Manor of *Peterham*, and also 483 Acres, or thereabouts, Parcel of the Common or Waste Ground of or belonging to the Manor of *Ham*. To which intended New Park the Deed further sets forth, That the said Parties before named had willing-

ly consented and agreed thereto.

— The Indenture therefore witnessed, that the said Parties did for themselves and their Heirs (in Consideration of 4000 *l.* paid to them before the enfealing the said Deed by his Majesty, that is to say, a proportionable Part to each Person, according to their several Interests, &c.) remise, release, and quit Claim to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all their Right and Title in and to the said Premises; but saving and reserving always to the said several Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, all their Right and Interest of Common in, all and every other the Waste Ground of or belonging to the several Manors of *Ham* and *Peterham*, that are not to be enclosed in his Majesty's New Park, his Majesty being well pleased that neither his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, nor any of his or their Farmer or Farmers of the said Manors, or either of them, shall from henceforth have, make, or take any Benefit or Profit in or out of the Residue of the said Waste Ground of the said Manors, or either of them so left out of the said intended New Park; but that the said Persons shall have the sole Right, Benefit, and Profit of the same. — Next follows a Covenant from the Parties to his Majesty, that they have done no Act to incumber the Estates so sold by them;

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As to the King he was as unfortunate as his Predecessor *William the Norman*, called the *Conqueror*, who found little or no Pleasure in his *New Forest*, neither did this King in his New Park. For Lord *Clarendon*, after he has given us his Account relating to the making the Park, so displeasing to the People, has further

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shewn

them; and that they and their Heirs shall and will execute such Deed, for further Assurance to his Majesty, &c.

Notwithstanding this Sale.— Certainly, they could not dispose of the Highways and Foot-paths that lay over it! for that Right and Liberty seems still to subsist, tho' the Estates were sold, as in this Case, to a crown'd Head, unless an Act of Parliament had been obtained for that Purpose, which it is presumed no one will pretend to say has been done.

The Deed appears to be a common Deed of Sale, with only this Difference, that as the Tenants had conveyed all their Right to the Herbage of and in the Lands taken into the Park, Care was taken to secure to them and their Heirs all the Right of Commonage to the Waste Ground out of it (not so much as allowing one Foot of Land from the Park Wall, nor did the King desire it, as appears from the Deed) of and in the said Manors. And it is to be observed, that the Freeholders and Copyholders of the said two Manors disposed of their private Rights: So that the Parishioners of those Places, and the Poor thereof, I mean the Parish Poor, if they had a Right before to take the Underwood in the Wastes, and the Lands paid all Taxes, the Sale, one would think, did not

destroy it: And it is believed, that no one, who knows any thing of this Park, will deny, but that the neighbouring Poor have been permitted from Time to Time (till that of the new Regulations) to enter the Park, and pick up and carry away the Wood, &c. for Firing. If that is admitted, Does it not shew some Right? and draws this Observation, That Persons should be cautious how they cause the Poor in the Neighbourhood to be publicly whipt for doing what has been practised and allowed for so many Years.

It is likewise to be observed, that there is not one Word mentioned in this Deed of the common Highway, or the Paths and Passages leading thro' the Lands these Gentlemen so sold to the King, and for a good Reason, because they had no Right to dispose of either one or the other; it being affirmed as Law, the King cannot stop the Navigation of the River *Thames*, nor make a Bridge cross it, without an Act of Parliament; nor erect a Gate so as to shut up or obstruct a Road that is known and allowed to be the common Highway, tho' called the King's Highway. — Surely then this Purchase can by no means justify the shutting up the public Roads, if there were any such before, over the Lands inclosed in the Park.

shewn how much they were dissatisfied in other Respects, which was not enough (says his Lordship) considered by those in Power; but then he intimates, that those who had the principal Care and Management of the *Government*, believed it so settled, that it could not be shaken from within or without, and that less than a general Confusion of Law and Gospel could not hurt it, which was true too: And it is probable, that, that being the general Opinion of those in Power, made some of them little regard the Murmurs of the People, and in particular, to look upon those who opposed the King as Persons very inconsiderable; so that, upon these Conceits of their own, they became more and more remiss in redressing Grievances: Yet they could not but have observed, that there have been several Instances of great Confusion and Distraction, that have arisen from even less Occasions; which, if it had been at first rightly attended to, might have been prevented or soon suppressed: Upon the Whole, his Lordship made some general Observations touching the seeming visible Prosperity of the Government, and the inward reserved Disposition of the People to Murmuring and Disquietude, and then concludes his first Book.

The Earl opened his second Book with Quotations from the *Psalms*, and then proceeded to lay before his Readers the further Causes that gave Rise to the bloody War\* that ensued between the King and Parliament, by which

\* The Author of the *Dissertation upon Parties* speaks thus: *The Spirit of the Father's Reign was maintained in that of his Son, and the Events of both produced the Civil War. The Civil War ended in the Death of the King, and the Exile of his Family. The Exile of these Princes reconciled them to the Religion of Rome, and to the Politics of Foreign Nations, in such Degrees as their different Characters ad-*

*mitted: Charles sipped a little of the poisonous Draught, but enough however to affect his whole Conduct. As for James II.*

*Ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram.*

*He drank the Chalice off to the lowest and foulest Dregs. — Which ended in the Revolution, and that of the unhappy King's losing his Crown, and dying at last in a foreign Country.*

which it soon appeared that Men were greatly mistaken, when they thought the Government was so firmly settled as not to be disturbed or hurt; for the Conclusion proved fatal to the King, whose Life was barbarously taken away by the Hands of the common Executioner, upon a Scaffold before his own Palace at *Whitehall*, Jan. 30th 1648, and the Remainder of the Royal Family were drove for a Time to seek Shelter and Protection in foreign Parts. In short, the Whole of those Proceedings were so shocking and moving, that I forbear to enter into a further Detail thereof; and therefore refer the Reader to Lord *Clarendon*, and other Historians that have fully related the Transactions of those unhappy Times.

1649. In the mean Time, that is immediately after the Death of the King, the Parliament, as it was then called, who had the governing Power of the Kingdom, as Mr. *Whitelock*, in his *Memorials*, affirms, made a Present of the Park to the City of *London*,\* who took it into their Hands, and appointed proper Persons to take

\* It is more than probable, that if the Citizens had not had the Park committed to their Care, it would have been in the Condition above observed; and more especially if it had fell into the Hands of one of the *Park-Lockers-up*. Now to shew an Instance of the Zeal of the Citizens of *London*, to recover back an ancient Privilege which had been arbitrarily taken from them, in respect to the Freedom they had enjoyed for Time immemorial, of walking and taking their Diversions in the Fields round *London*, take the following Extract of the Accounts given thereof by *Hollinghead* and *Grafton*, two ancient Historians.

In the Year 1513, the Inhabitants of *Islington*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreditch* and other Places, had taken it into their Heads to enclose the common Fields with Hedges and Ditches, and to deny the young Men of the City of *London* Permission to go into the Fields with their Bows and Arrows as formerly; and likewise to interrupt the ancient Persons from walking for their Pleasure through such Places as they had heretofore done; for now, if the young Men passed out with their Bows and Arrows into the Fields, they were taken from them and broken, and the honest ancient and substantial Persons that walked out as before to amuse themselves there, were either



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take care of it, by which Means the Park was preserved; or otherwise, in all Probability, there had not been one Brick of the Park-wall left upon another; but, during the Time the Citizens of *London* had the Government of the Park, it was open for all Persons to pass and repass, and the Poor in the Neighbouring Parishes were permitted to take the Underwood for Firing, in the same Manner as they enjoyed it, when the Park was first made; and the People in general were permitted to recreate themselves therein, in such sort as was most agreeable to them, and thus the Park continued open and free, until the Time of the *Restoration* of the Royal Family.

1660. King *Charles II.* was no sooner returned to his Kingdoms, than the Citizens of *London* delivered up the Park to his Majesty, and withal assured their Sove-

arrested or indicted by the Owners of the Fields, who proceeded so far as to declare, that no Wanderer should go out as they were wont to do, for so they called the *Londoners*. This Treatment caused great Murmuring and Complaints among the Citizens, insomuch, that a great Number of them assembled together in the City, to consider what was proper to be done: Soon after this meeting, a Turner in a Fool's Coat, with a Shovel and Spade on his Back, ran through the City, crying out, Shovels and Spades, and there instantly followed him an infinite Number of Persons properly provided; to work they went, and in a short Time all the Hedges about Town were cut down, the Ditches filled up, and the whole Fields laid open; when that was done, every Man returned to his Rest. The Lords of the Council, hearing of this Upnoar, repaired to the Grey

*Fryars* in the City, to enquire into the Cause, where sending for the Lord Mayor and other Magistrates, they were immediately attended by them, and the whole Matter related; their Lordships, upon hearing what had been transacted, and the Reasons offered for so doing, and that all was quiet, took no further Notice thereof, save that of advising the Lord Mayor to take Care to secure the Peace of the City.

It was remarked, that for many Years after this Exploit, there was not a Hedge to be seen, and even at this Day are so planted, as not to annoy the Foot Passengers. This is an Instance how necessary it is for the People to stand up for their antient Privileges, which if they had been then shamefully neglected, might have been lost for ever.

*Long Forbearance increases Injuries, — Swift Resentment cuts off Dallying. —*

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Sovereign, *That they had kept it only as his Majesty's Stewards*, which was looked upon as extremely polite in the Citizens, and was very graciously received by the King with Thanks.

The King, having thus received the Park into his Royal Hands, appointed a Ranger or Governor thereof; but there was not the least Attempt to deprive the People, or the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns and Villages, of any Privileges they had enjoyed from the first forming it.\*

And the Parishioners of the different Towns surrounding it were permitted *without Interruption* to enter the Park, and mark out so much as was in their respective Parishes, particularly *Richmond*, at a Door adjoining to the Lane going up to *East Sheene Common*. This mild Proceeding, which continued during all the Reign of King *Charles II.* very much contributed to allay the Discontent which the first Inclosure had still left in the Minds of the People.

1685. Upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne, though he took much Delight in *Richmond*, no Alterations were made in the Government of the Park, and all Privileges were enjoyed as in the preceding Reign.†

1688.

\* There was expended in this Reign a considerable Sum of Money in laying out delightful Walks and new planting several Parts of *St. James's Park*, after which, the King was pleased to grant his Subjects the free Liberty to walk and recreate themselves therein, and likewise to pass and repass through it at seasonable Times. — This Privilege they enjoy to this Day, and is of very great Service, in particular to the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*.

† It is said, *Hyde Park*, in King *James II.* Time, became vested in the Crown, and was shut up. (This Park takes in a great Compass of Ground, extending by *Knight's bridge*, *Kensington Gardens*, round by the Road to *Oxford*, down by what is now called *Grosvenor Square*, to a Place called *Hyde Park Corner*.) The Inconvenience, that attended the Subjects from shutting up the Park, was, I have been informed, greatly complained of during this King's short Reign; but it does not appear that

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1688. In the Beginning of King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Reign, there was not the least Attempt made to deprive the Subjects, and particularly the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns, of any of their Rights and Privileges; but in the latter Part thereof, an Attempt was made to prosecute some Persons for Trespases, that, as it was alledged, had been committed in the Park, and for that End, Bills of Indictment were, as I have been informed, preferred against them to the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at *Kingston upon Thames*, in and for the County of *Surry*. Among others of that Jury were *Nicholas Carew*, Esq; Uncle to the late Sir *Nicholas Carew*; who, with many other Gentlemen of very considerable Estates in the County, upon Debate of the Matter, returned those Bills *Ignoramus*.

Upon this, those Feuds that had been raised by some of the *Petty Tyrants* in Power subsided, and the Subjects, the Remainder of their Majesty's Reign, enjoyed the Privileges and Advantages they had from the Beginning.

1702. Queen *Anne* succeeded King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and in her Reign the Earl of *Rocheſter* was Ranger, who had a noble House adjoining to the Park; \* but that Lord was far from attempting to deprive the Subjects from any of their antient Privileges (for, now it was more strictly so called) that he even continued most willingly to grant all the creditable

that any Application was made to the Crown for a free Passage through it, until after the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, when humble Application was made to their Majesties, which had so good an Effect, that the King and Queen were pleased to give Directions for opening the Park, and to permit their Subjects free Passage thro' it; which Privilege

still continues; and to make it the more compleat, our present most gracious Sovereign, consistent with his repeated Goodness, has permitted a new Gate to be opened near *Grosvenor-Square*.

\* This was afterwards burnt down, but has been since rebuilt in a grand Taste by the present Owner, his Excellency *William* Earl of *Harrington*, late Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

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ble Neighbours Keys, that requested them, for their more convenient going into the Park, without any Respect to Persons. This Freedom and the mild Behaviour of the Governors were of exceeding Service to the County in general, and to *Kingston* and *Richmond* in particular, as well as the neighbouring Towns and Villages; so that, upon the Death of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, the Neighbourhood was in a flourishing Condition.

1714. King *George* I<sup>st</sup> succeeded the Queen, and *Richmond* was, some few Years after, honoured with the Residence of a Branch of the Royal Family; and the People thought themselves extremely happy with having added to their antient Privileges such princely Neighbours: \* Yet before the Close of that Reign it was to be perceived, that there was a Design on foot to deprive the Subjects of a free Passage thro' the Park, which gave great Uneasiness to many of the Inhabitants that lived near it; but, to do Justice to the Memory of the late Earl of *Rocheſter*, it does not appear that he gave the least Disquietude to any one Passenger during the Time he had the Government of the Park.

1727. King *George* II. our present most gracious Sovereign, succeeded to the Throne upon the Death of his  
I Royal

\* I am informed that, in this Reign, some Attempts were made to shut up, or at least debar the Subjects the Privilege of passing and recreating themselves, as usual, in two famous Parks, which however proved abortive.

1<sup>st</sup>, *Greenwich* Park; but this was no sooner proposed than rejected with Contempt.

2<sup>d</sup>, A Park near a Royal Palace, not above 20 Miles from *London*; and the Way there taken was, not to let Persons thro' without making an Acknow-

ledgment; which, being much complained of, a Gentleman of the first Quality undertook the Defence of the Subjects, and being brought to Tryal, at the Assizes, was determined in their Favour, to the great Joy of all honest Men. In Return, the Freeholders, elected that Gentleman one of the Knights of the Shire to represent them in Parliament, without putting him to the Trouble and Expence of soliciting for it, which we wish were done in every Place.

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Royal Father ; and after the Earl of *Rocheſter*, another great Miniſter, who had for ſome Time Lodgings upon *Richmond Hill*, became poſſeſſed of the *New Park*, either in his own Right, or that of ſome of his Friends, who received it from the Hands of the laſt Poſſeſſor in the manner before related ; therefore it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that as there were no Lodges at the Gates, new ones were built, and Perſons, ſtiled *Park-Keepers*, were placed to open them, under Pretence of making it more convenient for thoſe who paſſed thro' it. Afterwards grand Apartments were added to the old Buildings in what was called the *Lodge*, in the Park, and made ſo commodious as to be fit to receive Perſons of the greateſt Quality, in which was placed a Perſon, by ſome called the *Deputy*, by others the *Captain* of the Park.

Soon after the placing ſo many Park or Gate-keepers, Complaints were made of many and frequent Injuries committed in the Park, and that was alledged muſt be done in the Night ; and as there were *Lodges* and *Perſons* placed at every Gate to open them when demanded, the Ladders were then ſaid to be uſeleſs. This was made uſe of as the chief Pretence for taking them away. But, to prevent the general Clamour of the People, not to ſay worſe, Perſons were at firſt permitted to paſs thro' the Gates without Interruption ; and as that, by degrees, was denied to ſome who offered to go that Way, it appeared that that very Act of removing the Ladders, and at Times denying to ſeveral a free Paſſage thro' the Park, that the Commerce and Correſpondence between the neighbouring Towns and Villages were very greatly interrupted, and confequently highly injurious to the Public.

But this is to be obſerved, that ſoon after it appeared the Park was ſo well ſtocked with all Sorts of Game, as not to be excelled by any in the Kingdom, inſomuch that the King and Queen, with others of the Royal

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Royal Family, frequently hunted there ; and for her Maſteſty's more eaſy paſſing from the Royal Gardens at *Richmond* to the Park, ſeveral Grounds were purchaſed, and a Road made to  *Eaſt Sheene* Common, at the upper End of which a Gate was made into it.

The next Step taken was to deliver out Tickets to ſuch as the new Governors thought fit to admit into the Park, and to deny Admiſſion to thoſe who had none, under various Pretences, which raiſed ſo much Uneaſineſs, and the Common-People were ſo much irritated at what had been done, that it was not without great Difficulty they were kept within the Bounds of Complaining only, and that was chiefly owing to the Influence of the principal Inhabitants as well of *Kingſton* and *Richmond*, as the neighbouring Towns and Villages, thro' the Senſe they had of the many Favours ſhewn to them by her late moſt excellent Maſteſty Queen *Caroline*, who had given both Poor and Rich ſeveral diſtinguiſhing Marks of her gracious Favour.

And it was much about that Time, as it is ſaid, that thoſe who had the immediate Government of the Park took the Opportunity of changing all the Locks of the Gates, ſo that the Keys that were delivered out to thoſe who reſided in the Towns and Villages that ſurrounded it were intirely uſeleſs. Upon which, Perſons favoured with Tickets were informed, that they would not be received during the Month of *May*, to which *June*\* was afterwards added, in order, as they were pleaſed to ſay, to prevent the diſturbing

I 2

\* It appears in Hiſtory, that King *Henry VIII*th's Prime Miniſter, Cardinal *Woſley*, when he built his Palace and made his Park at *Hampton-court*, acted quite otherwiſe.

*Hampton-court* lies about a Mile from *Kingſton upon Thames*, and,

as the Road from *Staines* ſtreightened the Park a little, they were obliged in the Cardinal's Time to part the Parks, and leave the Pad-dock and the Park on the other Side of the Road : A Teſtimony of his Regard ſo far for the Good of his Country, that he would not,

sturb the Deer: † So that during those two delightful Months, upon the new Regulation, the Park might be properly said to be entirely locked up, and none admitted save a few Favourites.

And, when it was what they called open, it is affirmed, Persons, as well of very great Quality, as Gentry, have been denied passing thro' the Park, unless they produced Tickets; and this Privilege has been also denied, to several § of the substantial neighbouring Inhabi-

not, to gratify his Pleasure, interrupt the Course of the Road, or cause the poor People to go out of the Way of their Business, to and from the adjoining Market Towns and Villages, but how the Governors of the Park now behave to their Neighbours, I leave to the People of *Kingston, Hampton, &c.* to give an Account of.

† The first Pretence was upon the Account of the *Fence Month*, which has been carried so far, that one would think the *Park Grandees* would have it last all the Year. Now this Month is properly called the *Defence Month*, and so the antient Foresters stile it, and it begins fifteen Days before *Midsummer*, and ends fifteen Days after; and that, says *Manwood*, is the *Fawning Time*, during which Watch and Ward were kept to defend the young Ones from Danger of the wild Beasts; which Epithet none of our *Park new Regulators*, I presume, will give to any of their fellow Creatures, let them be ever so inferior to them, in respect to their different Stations in the World.

§ One Instance; a Merchant and Citizen of *London* of very

great Business, had a Country House upon *Ham Common*, and a Ticket to pass through the Park when he first came to reside there, which was afterwards altered by delivering out stamp Tickets. He delivered up the old Ticket in Expectation of receiving a new One, which was afterwards denied him, under some party Pretence: So that in the Winter he was obliged to go in his Chariot to, and from his Country House, either round by *Richmond*, or by *Kingston*, to his House in *London*, and that at a Time when he was extremely ill of a Dropsy, of which Distemper he died. Since the writing of this, I have received a Letter from a Gentleman, who says, "The Park is so close locked up, that those that have Tickets are denied Entrance two Months in the Year, under Pretence of *Fence Month* and *Pheasant Month*; and that Gentlemen, who have Lands round the Park, have been refused Tickets or Admittance into it, though they receive great Damage from the Turkeys flying over the Park-wall, and eating up their Corn, &c."

Inhabitants; insomuch that many have been obliged to go some Miles about to reach the Place they were going to. ||

I hope I may take the Freedom to introduce here a few Lines from the late ingenious Mr. *Thompson's*\* *Poem on Liberty*, and leave the Reader to make the Application.

*Thus tame submitted to the Victor's Yoke  
Greece, once the gay, the turbulent, the bold;  
For every Grace, and Muse, and Science born;  
With Arts of War, of Government elate;  
To Tyrants dreadful, dreadful to the Best;  
Whom I Myself could scarcely rule: And thus  
The Persian Fetters, that intbrall'd the Mind,  
Were turn'd to formal and apparent Chains.  
Unless Corruption first deject the Pride,  
And guardian Vigour of the free-born Soul,  
All crude Attempts of Violence are vain;  
For firm within, and while at Heart untouch'd,  
Ne'er*

|| It is believed, that the Authors of those rigorous Steps (whoever they are) have received no such Instructions from the Court; for his most sacred Majesty's paternal Goodness to his People is fully known and universally allowed; so tender has his Majesty been, of not hurting the Property of even a private Person, that a Nuisance has been suffered to continue near one of the Royal Palaces, the Particulars whereof was thus related by a Clergyman of great Honour and Reputation: "A *Brick Kiln* near the Palace was taken Notice of to be very offensive; the King enquired whether by Law the Nuisance could be removed, and was answered by a very great Lawyer in the Affirmative; but, upon further Enquiry, finding it would be greatly prejudicial to the Owner, his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct, that no Step should be taken to that End, and chose rather to suffer the Inconvenience, than that one of his Subjects should be prejudiced in his Property." A glorious Example this! Then certainly, so gracious a Prince, if rightly informed of the Injuries his Subjects suffer by locking up *Richmond New Park*, the Nuisance would be soon removed, to the great Joy of all.

\* Mr. *Thompson* lived several Years at *Richmond*, where he some few Months ago died, and was there buried.

*Ne'er yet by Force was Freedom overcome.  
But soon as Independance stoops the Head,  
To Vice enslav'd, and Vice-created Wants;  
Then to some foul corrupting Hand, whose waste  
These heighten'd Wants with fatal Bounty feeds:  
From Man to Man the slackening Ruin runs,  
Till the whole State unnerov'd in Slavery sinks.*

Thus spoke our bold Mr. *Thompson* for *Liberty*,—  
and address'd his Poem, in a handsome Dedication, to  
his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*: Wherein he  
says, “ In you the Cause and Concerns of *Liberty* have  
“ so zealous a Patron, as entitles whatever may have  
“ the least Tendency to promote them, to the Dis-  
“ tinction of your Favour. And who can entertain  
“ this delightful Reflection, without feeling a Pleasure  
“ far superior to that of the fondest Author; and of  
“ which all true Lovers of their Country must partici-  
“ pate? To behold the noblest Dispositions of the  
“ Prince, and of the Patriot, united: An overflowing  
“ Benevolence, Generosity and Candour of Heart,  
“ joined to an enlightened Zeal for Liberty, an intimate  
“ Persuasion that on it depends the Happiness and  
“ Glory both of Kings and People: To see these shin-  
“ ing out in public Virtues, as they have hitherto  
“ smiled in all the social Lights and private Accom-  
“ plishments of Life, is a Prospect that cannot but  
“ inspire a general Sentiment of Satisfaction and Glad-  
“ ness, more easy to be felt than expressed.”

In Fact, the Hindrance of the People from a free  
Egress and Regress (except some few who had Keys)  
during the two most delightful Months of the Season,  
as well as at other Times, was of unspeakable Preju-  
dice to the antient Towns of *Kingston* and *Richmond*.  
in particular: For the Citizens of *London* and others,  
who used to resort thither in the Summer, either on  
Account of Health or Pleasure, finding themselves  
abridged in the most agreeable Exercises of walking  
and

and riding in the Park, soon quitted their several  
Abodes; and consequently Lodgings were unlet,  
Houses empty, and Rents badly paid. Nor was this  
all, Messengers, tho' dispatched on the most urgent Oc-  
casions, such as Death, Sickness, or Child-Birth, were  
obliged to go some Miles about, by which either  
Assistance came too late, or the Persons concerned, at  
best, subject to an extraordinary Charge, which might  
have been avoided.

Add to this, that, in the Winter, the Indigent are  
deprived of the Benefit of the waste Wood for Firing,  
which, however little it affects the *Governors* of the Park,  
are very sensibly felt by the Poor of *Kingston* and *Rich-  
mond*, as well as the other adjacent Towns. — And it is  
affirmed that, during the Time the Park was open  
and free, there resided at *Kingston*, in particular, a  
great Number of opulent Persons who kept their  
Coaches or Chariots; — but no sooner did the *new  
Regulations* take Place, than it was observed that ma-  
ny removed from time to time to other Towns, so  
that now there are not half the Number of Coaches  
and Chariots kept there as formerly.

Besides, it is allowed by all who know the Country,  
that, ever since the *new Scheme* has been put in Execu-  
tion, the neighbouring Places have severely suffered  
thro' their being deprived of their antient Privileges;  
and even at this Day some Gentlemen have declar-  
ed, who have Houses near the Park, that, if they  
are debarred the Liberty of going into it as formerly,  
they will quit their Habitations. These Inconveniences  
have been so fully seen and felt for some Time, not  
only in other Parishes but particularly at *Richmond*, that  
the following Extract of a Letter, from a Gentleman  
at *Richmond* to his Friend at the *Bath*, was published,  
dated *October* the 1st, 1748.

“ I am extremely glad to hear of your agreeable  
“ Settlement at *Bath*, and of the Account you give  
“ me of the flourishing State of that Place, owing to  
“ the



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“ the Resort of the Nobility and Gentry from all Parts  
 “ of the Kingdom; who, while they try the Effect  
 “ of the Waters, are accommodated in such a Manner  
 “ as greatly pleases themselves, and at the same Time  
 “ enriches the Inhabitants. Thus the Diversions are  
 “ free, as well as sprightly; and the Season enlivened  
 “ with all the variety of Pleasure which Wealth can  
 “ command.

“ I must own, with Concern, that the Place I now  
 “ write to you from, presents a very different Pro-  
 “ spect. *Richmond*, once the Seat of the Graces, and  
 “ the delightful Abode of our antient Kings, is at  
 “ present very much changed. The Absence of the  
 “ Royal Family this Year, and the almost total Prohi-  
 “ bition of entering the *New Park*, have driven away  
 “ many worthy Citizens and others, who used to re-  
 “ sort here for the Benefit of the Air; and, as I hear,  
 “ there is a Design on foot for turning the Great Road \*  
 “ another way. I apprehend we shall soon become  
 “ a deserted Village, and share the same Fate with the  
 “ poor old Palace here, which stands a melancholy  
 “ Monument of the Uncertainty of all human Gran-  
 “ deur.

“ There is something so unnatural in the shutting  
 “ up our Park, that it is as hard to assign a Reason for  
 “ it, as it would be to shew by what Authority it is  
 “ done: The Thing however is Matter of Fact; and  
 “ merits both Enquiry and Redress. It is heartily to  
 “ be wished some generous Hand would interpose in  
 “ our Favour, and save us from the visible Decay  
 “ which threatens us.

“ *Else desolate these pleasing Scenes I see,*

“ *And such as Nonsuch † is---will Richmond be!*

“ I

\* That Point has been tried,  
 and a Verdict given for the Inha-  
 bitants.

† *Nonsuch* lies about five Miles  
 from *Kingston upon Thames*, and  
 was formerly called *Cuddington*,  
 'till

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“ I know you will sympathize with me in the Al-  
 “ teration which threatens a Spot, where we have spent  
 “ so many agreeable Hours, and with which you al-  
 “ ways appeared so much delighted.”

This had no Effect with those whose extraordinary  
 Proceedings gave Rise to the Complaints of the neigh-  
 bouring Inhabitants as well as the Citizens of *London*,  
 K who

'till *Henry VIII.* built himself a  
 Palace there for his Pleasure and  
 Diversion, it being situated in a  
 very wholesome Air. It was so  
 magnificent and beautiful in that  
 Prince's Time, that it is said to  
 have eclipsed all the neighbouring  
 Buildings, and arrived at the  
 highest Pitch of Grandeur and  
 Magnificence. One of our Wri-  
 ters says, “ That one would  
 “ think the whole Art of Archi-

“ tecture was crouded into this  
 “ single Edifice, so many Images  
 “ to the Life were upon all Sides  
 “ of it, so many Wonders of  
 “ Workmanship, that it might  
 “ vie with the most curious Re-  
 “ mains of *Roman* Antiquity,  
 “ which was the Reason it had  
 “ the Name given it of *Nulla*  
 “ *ejusmodi*, or *Nonsuch*, which  
 “ *Leland* has thus prettily ex-  
 “ pressed in two *Latin* Verses;

“ *Hanc quia non habeant similem laudare Britanus,*  
 “ *Sæpe solent; nullique parem Cognomine dicunt.*

In *English* thus,

“ *This House the Britons praise much above all,*  
 “ *And therefore rightly do it Nonsuch call.*”

The Account further given us  
 of this Royal Palace is, that when  
 in its Prime, it was so surrounded  
 with Parks full of Deer, delicate  
 Orchards and Gardens, Groves a-  
 dorned with Arbours, little Bor-  
 ders and Beds, and Walks shad-  
 ed with Trees, that Pleasure and  
 Health might justly seem to have  
 made Choice of this Place to dwell  
 together; but we find this elegant  
 Palace did not continue long in  
 the Possession of the Crown after  
 the Death of *Henry VIII.*

For *Queen Mary*, upon her Ac-  
 cession to the Throne, not taking

the same Fancy to it as her Royal  
 Father had done, thought proper  
 to dispose of *Nonsuch* to one of  
 her Subjects, and this she did to  
*Henry Fitz-Alen*, Earl of *Arundel*,  
 in Exchange for other Estates,  
 who made several Additions to  
 the Buildings, and repaired those  
 Parts that were then falling to  
 Decay; and particularly his Lord-  
 ship erected there, and furnished  
 a most noble Library, all which  
 at his Death he left to *George*  
*Lord Lumley*, who became Lord  
 of this Manor, and that of *Cheeme*,  
 his Lordship having married *Joan*  
 the

who may properly be said to have a sort of Right of going into the Park, especially when it is remembered how carefully their Predecessors preserved it from Destruction in the Time of the Usurpation.

And I believe with Truth I can affirm, that it is far from the Desire of any his Majesty's faithful Subjects, that the Park should be laid open, or the Game destroyed; but on the contrary, since there is a Park, nothing

the Earl's eldest Daughter. And it is said, that this noble Lord, during his Life, lived in that beautiful Palace in great Splendor suitable to his high Station, which gained him great Respect from his Neighbours, and at his Death, left it to his Family, who enjoyed it for several Years, 'till we find it again vested in the Crown, in the Reign of King *Charles Ist.* And at that Time the Palace was greatly out of Repair, but by what Means it became so vested, does not appear; however, soon after the Death of that unhappy Prince, the Populace fell upon, and destroyed this most noble Structure, so that there is not now hardly one Stone left remaining upon another, which in all Probability would likewise have been the Fate of *Richmond New Park*, (which lay but a few Miles from *Non-such*) by not having one Brick left upon another, had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up, instead of the City of *London*, who received it from the Parliament as before observed.

*Oatlands*, another Palace which lies about seven Miles from *Kingston*, shared the same Fate with *Non-such*, by being destroyed, and the fair Park adjoining to it, well stocked with Deer, was disparked

by the Leaders in the late Usurpation, yet there was some Years since remaining, Part of the Wall which once encompassed ten Acres of Ground. As to the Palace it is quite demolished, save some Lodgings that one of the Earls of *Dorset* enjoyed, and the Gardner's Chamber, which was the *Silk-work Room*, erected by *Queen Anne*, Confort to King *James Ist.*

*Oatlands* was antiently a pretty Palace, and when in its Glory, much resorted to by the Royal Family in the Summer; in the Park there was a Paddock where *Queen Elizabeth* was wont to Shoot with a Cross Bow, and in this Palace was born *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, youngest Son of King *Charles Ist.* who was allowed by all to be a most amiable hopeful young Prince, but he was cut off in the Flower of his Youth, at the Age of Twenty, *Sept. 13. 1660.*

The Rev. Mr. *Lumley Lloyd*, an eminent Florist, and late Minister of *Covent Garden*, some Years since commenced a Law-Suit, and recovered his Right to the Manor of *Non-such* and *Cheeme*, and that of the great Tythes of *Worcester Park*, as Impropiator and Heir to *John Lord Lumley* above mentioned.

nothing more is fought after than to have restored to them their antient Privileges, which, if obtained, will make them as zealous of bringing to Justice any Persons that should become Trespassers therein, as the most sanguine can be that is now paid for looking after it.

It is therefore wonderful that one of the Governors thereof should behave so unkindly to the neighbouring Inhabitants, particularly *Richmond*, to whom he is grown so greatly reserved that he does not care so much as to meet them in their collective Body, which he has evidenced on *Ascension Day* last, as he has done before, notwithstanding one of the Church-Wardens, before that Day, sent a Message by a Person belonging to the Park, to inform him of the Design of entering it by the People of *Richmond*, as usual, to mark the Boundaries of their Parish therein, and desired that Step Ladders might be placed against the Wall adjoining to the little Gate going up to *East-Sheene Common*, that they might more easily pass over it, where formerly stood a Door for the Inhabitants to go in at, and which had been taken away; but when they came to the Place they saw three or four Men sitting upon the Park Wall, but found no Ladders: So that with Difficulty the Minister and other Parish Officers with some of the principal Inhabitants got into the Park, where they soon found the same Men mounted on Horseback placed there, as is presumed, to see what was transacting. After the Minister, Church-Warden, &c. had asserted the Rights of their Parish, by marking the Boundaries thereof in the Park, they proceeded to the Gate upon *Richmond-Hill*, thro' which they returned from doing their Duty, tho' it is said they were once even deny'd that Liberty, after their antient Privileges were taken from them.

These Proceedings, so contrary to that of the most arbitrary Countries in *Europe*, where the Royal Parks, &c. are open for all the Subjects, seems very unaccountable

countable in a Country so famous for *Liberty*, and if this should still be suffered to continue and the People lose their Privileges, it may be a Precedent to others, not only to use their Endeavours, but totally to deprive them of what they claim a Title to either from *Law*, *Prescription*, or *Custom*, which in other Respects their Ancestors had before spent so much Blood and Treasure to regain, and maintain, and from thence, among other ill Consequences be the Means, in bad Times, of shutting up all the Parks in the Kingdom.

In short, it is to be hoped, that if what is here complained of shall, upon Enquiry, be found to be true, the Grievances may be immediately redressed, or that some Method may be found out, that what is also here claimed may be fairly put in Issue, in order to be tried by a proper Jury, and it is not doubted, that all true Lovers of *old British Liberty* will join in supporting such a Cause, agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom.

F I N I S.



*Preparing for the Press,*

THE HISTORY of the Town of *Richmond* in *Surry*, the Royal Palaces, Manor, Gardens, *Kew*, and other Parts adjacent. Adorned with several VIEWS, curiously engraved on Copper Plates.